

ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER

BY

HENRY SWEET



EIGHTH EDITION, REVISED

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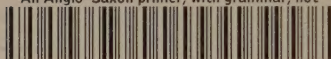
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AN ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER

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AN
ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER

WITH
GRAMMAR, NOTES, AND GLOSSARY

BY
HENRY SWEET, M.A., PH.D., LL.D.

Eighth Edition, Revised

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THE want of an introduction to the study of Old-English has long been felt. Vernon's *Anglo-Saxon Guide* was an admirable book for its time, but has long been completely antiquated. I was therefore obliged to make my *Anglo-Saxon Reader* a somewhat unsatisfactory compromise between an elementary primer and a manual for advanced students, but I always looked forward to producing a strictly elementary book like the present one, which would enable me to give the larger one a more scientific character, and would at the same time serve as an introduction to it. Meanwhile, however, Professor Earle has brought out his *Book for the beginner in Anglo-Saxon*. But this work is quite unsuited to serve as an introduction to my Reader, and will be found to differ so totally in plan and execution from the present one as to preclude all idea of rivalry on my part. We work on lines which instead of clashing can only diverge more and more.

My main principle has been to make the book the easiest possible introduction to the study of Old-English.

Poetry has been excluded, and a selection made from the easiest prose pieces I could find. Old-English original prose is unfortunately limited in extent, and the most suitable pieces (such as the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan) are already given in the Reader; these I could not give over

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again. But I hope the short extracts from the Chronicle and the Martyrdom of King Edmund will be found not wanting in interest. For the rest of the selections I have had to fall back on scriptural extracts, which have the great advantages of simplicity and familiarity of subject. The Gospel extracts have been transferred here from the Reader, where they will be omitted in the next edition. The sentences which head the selections have been gathered mainly from the Gospels, Ælfric's Homilies, and the Chronicle. They are all of the simplest possible character, only those having been taken which would bear isolation from their context. They are intended to serve both as an introduction and as a supplement to the longer pieces. They are grouped roughly into paragraphs, according to the grammatical forms they illustrate. Thus the first paragraph consists mainly of examples of the nominative singular of nouns and adjectives, the second of accusative singulars, and so on.

The spelling has been made rigorously uniform throughout on an early West-Saxon basis. Injurious as normalizing is to the advanced student, it is an absolute necessity for the beginner, who wants to have the definite results of scholarship laid before him, not the confused and fluctuating spellings which he cannot yet interpret intelligently. Even for purely scientific purposes we require a standard of comparison and classification, as in the arrangement of words in a dictionary, where we have to decide, for instance, whether to put the original of *hear* under *ē*, *īe*, *ī* or *ȳ*. The spelling I here adopt is, in fact, the one I should recommend for dictionary purposes. From early West-Saxon it is an easy step both to late W.S. and to the Mercian forms from which Modern English is derived. That I give Ælfric in a spelling slightly earlier than his date is no more unreason-

able than it is for a classical scholar to print Ausonius (who doubtless spoke Latin with an almost Italian pronunciation) in the same spelling as Virgil.

It is impossible to go into details, but in doubtful or optional cases I have preferred those forms which seemed most instructive to the student. Thus I have preferred keeping up the distinction between the indic. *bundon* and the subj. *bunden*, although the latter is often levelled under the former even in early MS. In the accentuation I have for the present retained the conventional quantities, which are really 'prehistoric' quantities, as I have shown elsewhere (Phil. Soc. Proc. 1880, 1881). It is no use trying to disguise the fact that Old English philology (owing mainly to its neglect in its native land) is still in an unsettled state.

In the Grammar I have cut down the phonology to the narrowest limits, giving only what is necessary to enable the beginner to trace the connection of forms within the language itself. Derivation and syntax have been treated with the same fulness as the inflections. In my opinion, to give inflections without explaining their use is as absurd as it would be to teach the names of the different parts of a machine without explaining their use, and derivation is as much a fundamental element of a language as inflection. The grammar has been based throughout on the texts, from which all words and sentences given as examples have, as far as possible, been taken. This I consider absolutely essential in an elementary book. What is the use of a grammar which gives a number of forms and rules which the learner has no occasion to apply practically in his reading? Simply to cut down an ordinary grammar and prefix it to a selection of elementary texts, without any attempt to adapt them to one another, is a most unjustifiable proceeding.

In the Glossary cognate and root words are given only when they occur in the texts, or else are easily recognizable by the ordinary English reader.

All reference to cognate languages has been avoided. Of course, if the beginner knows German, the labour of learning Old English will be lightened for him by one half, but he does not require to have the analogies pointed out to him. The same applies to the relation between Old and Modern English. To trace the history of the sounds would be quite out of place in this book, and postulates a knowledge of the intermediate stages which the beginner cannot have.

The Notes consist chiefly of references to the Grammar, and are intended mainly for those who study without a teacher. As a general rule, no such references are given where the passage itself is quoted in the Grammar.

On the whole I do not think the book could be made much easier without defeating its object. Thus, instead of simply referring the student from *stęnt* to *standan*, and thence to the Grammar, I might have saved him all this trouble by putting '*stęnt*, 3 sg. pres. of *standan*, stand,' but the result would be in many cases that he would not look at the Grammar at all—surely a most undesirable result.

Although I have given everything that I believe to be *necessary*, every teacher may, of course, at his own discretion add such further illustrations, linguistic, historical, antiquarian, or otherwise, as he thinks likely to instruct or interest his pupils.

My thanks are due to Professor Skeat, not only for constant advice and encouragement in planning and carrying out this work, but also for help in correcting the proofs.

In conclusion I may be allowed to express a hope that this little book may prove useful not only to young beginners, but also to some of our Professors of and Ex-

aminers in the English language, most of whom are now beginning to see the importance of a sound elementary knowledge of 'Anglo-Saxon'—a knowledge which I believe this book to be capable of imparting, if studied diligently, and not hurriedly cast aside for a more ambitious one.

HENRY SWEET.

HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD,

March 31, 1882.

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

IN the present edition I have put this book into what must be (for some time at least) its permanent form, making such additions and alterations as seemed necessary.

If I had any opportunity of teaching the language, I should no doubt have been able to introduce many other improvements; as it is, I have had to rely mainly on the suggestions and corrections kindly sent to me by various teachers and students who have used this book, among whom my especial thanks are due to the Rev. W. F. Moulton, of Cambridge, and Mr. C. Stoffel, of Amsterdam.

HENRY SWEET.

LONDON,

October 15, 1884.

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GRAMMAR.

THE oldest stage of English before the Norman Conquest is called 'Old English,' which name will be used throughout in this book, although the name 'Anglo-Saxon' is still often used.

There were several dialects of Old English. This book deals only with the *West-Saxon* dialect in its earliest form.

SOUNDS.

VOWELS.

The vowel-letters in Old English had nearly the same values as in Latin. Long vowels were occasionally marked by (ˉ), short vowels being left unmarked. In this book long vowels are marked by (ː). The following are the elementary vowels and diphthongs, with examples, and key-words from English, French (F.), and German (G.) :—

a	as in	mann (G.)	nama (<i>name</i>).
ā	„	father	stān (<i>stone</i>).
æ	„	man	glæd (<i>glad</i>).
ǣ	„		dǣd (<i>deed</i>) ¹ .
e	„	été (F.)	ic ete ² (<i>I eat</i>).
ē	„	see (G.)	hē (<i>he</i>).
ē	„	men	mēn (<i>men</i>).

¹ Where no key-word is given for a long vowel, it must be pronounced exactly like the corresponding short one, only lengthened.

² Both vowels.

i	as in	fini (F.)	cwic (<i>alive</i>).
ī	„	sieh (G.)	wīn (<i>wine</i>).
ie	„	fin	ieldran (<i>ancestors</i>).
īe	„		hīeran (<i>hear</i>).
o	„	beau (F.)	god (<i>god</i>).
ō	„	so (G.)	gōd (<i>good</i>).
u	„	sou (F.)	sunu (<i>son</i>).
ū	„	gut (G.)	nū (<i>now</i>).
y	„	vécu (F.)	synn (<i>sin</i>).
ȳ	„	grün (G.)	brȳd (<i>bride</i>).
ea	=	æ + a	eall (<i>all</i>).
ēa	=	ǣ + a	ēast (<i>east</i>).
eo	=	e + o	weorc (<i>work</i>).
ēo	=	ē + o	dēop (<i>deep</i>).

e and *ę* are both written *e* in the MSS.

The diphthongs are pronounced with the stress on the first element.

Those who find a difficulty in learning strange vowel-sounds may adopt the following approximate pronunciation:—

a	as in	ask (short)	nama (năhmăh).
ā	„	father	stān (stahn).
æ	„	man	glæd (glad).
ǣ	„	there	ǣr (air).
e, ę	„	men	ete (etty), męnn (men).
ē	„	they	hē (hay).
i, ie	„	fin	cwic (quick), ieldran (ildrăhn).
ī, īe	„	see	wīn (ween); hīeran (heerăhn).
o	„	not	god (god).
ō	„	note	gōd (goad).
u	„	full	full (full).
ū	„	fool	nū (noo).
y	„	fin	synn (zin).
ȳ	„	see	brȳd (breed).
ea	=	ě-ăh	eall (ě-ăhl).
ēa	=	ai-ăh	ēast (ai-ăhst).

eo	=	ě-o	weorc (wě-ork).
ēo	=	ai-o	dēop (dai-op).

The pronunciation given in parentheses is the nearest that can be expressed in English letters as pronounced in Southern English.

CONSONANTS.

Double consonants must be pronounced double, or long, as in Italian. Thus *sunu* (son) must be distinguished from *sunne* (sun) in the same way as *penny* is distinguished from *penknife*. So also *in* (in) must be distinguished from *inn* (house); noting that in modern English final consonants in accented monosyllables after a short vowel are long, our *in* and *inn* both having the pronunciation of Old English *inn*, not of O. E. *in*.

c and *g* had each a *back* (guttural) and a *front* (palatal) pron., which latter is in this book written *č*, *ǵ*.

c = *k*, as in *cēne* (bold), *cnāwan* (know).

č = *kj*, a *k* formed in the *j* (English *y*) position, nearly as in the old-fashioned pron. of *sky*: *čirice* (church), *styčce* (piece), *þenčan* (think).

g initially and in the combination *ng* was pron. as in 'get': *gōd* (good), *lang* (long); otherwise (that is, medially and finally after vowels and *l*, *r*) as in German *sagen*: *dagas* (days), *burg* (city), *hālga* (saint).

ǵ initially and in the combination *nǵ* was pronounced *gj* (corresponding to *kj*): *ǵē* (ye), *ǵeorn* (willing), *spreŋgan* (scatter); otherwise = *j* (as in 'you'): *dæg* (day), *wrēgan* (accuse), *herǵian* (ravage). It is possible that *ǵ* in *ǵe-boren* (born) and other unaccented syllables was already pronounced *j*. *čǵ* = *ǵǵ*: *sečǵan* (say), *hryčǵ* (back).

f had the sound of *v* everywhere where it was possible:—*faran* (go), *of* (of), *ofer* (over); not, of course, in *oft* (often), or when doubled, as in *offrian* (offer).

h initially, as in *hē* (he), had the same sound as now. Everywhere else it had that of Scotch and German *ch* in *loch*:—*hēah* (high), *Wealh* (Welshman), *riht* (right). *hw*, as in *hwæt* (what), *hwīl* (while), had the sound of our *wh*; and *hl*, *hn*, *hr* differed from *l*, *n*, *r* respectively precisely as *wh* differs from *w*, that is, they were these consonants devo-calized, *hl* being nearly the same as Welsh *ll*:—*hlāford* (lord), *hlūd* (loud); *hnappian* (doze), *hnutu* (nut); *hræpe* (quickly), *hrēod* (reed).

r was always a strong trill, as in Scotch:—*rāeran* (to raise), *hēr* (here), *word* (word).

s had the sound of *z*:—*sēcan* (seek), *swā* (so), *wīs* (wise), *ārīsan* (rise); not, of course, in combination with hard consonants, as in *stān* (stone), *fæst* (firm), *rīcsian* (rule), or when double, as in *cyssan* (kiss).

þ had the sound of our *th* (=dh) in *then*:—*þū* (thou), *þing* (thing), *sōþ* (true), *hæþen* (heathen); except when in combination with hard consonants, where it had that of our *th* in *thin*, as in *sēþ* (seeks). Note *hæfþ* (has)=*hævdh*.

w was fully pronounced wherever written:—*writan* (write), *nīwe* (new), *sēow* (sowed *pret.*).

STRESS.

The stress or accent is marked throughout in this book, whenever it is not on the first syllable of a word, by (·) preceding the letter on which the stress begins. Thus *for·giefan* is pronounced with the same stress as that of *forgive*, and *swaru* with that of *answer*.

PHONOLOGY.

VOWELS.

Different vowels are related to one another in various ways in O.E., the most important of which are *mutation* (German *umlaut*) and *gradation* (G. *ablaut*).

The following changes are *mutations* :—

a . . ǣ :—mann, *pl.* menn; wand (wound *prt.*), wendan (to turn).

ea (=a) . . ie (=ǣ) :—eald (old), ieldra (older); feallan (fall), fielp (falls).

ā . . æ :—blāwan (to blow), blæwp (bloweth); hāl (sound), hāelan (heal).

u . . y :—burg (city), *pl.* byrig; trum (strong), trymman (to strengthen).

o . . y :—gold, gylden (golden); coss (a kiss), cyssan (to kiss).

e . . i :—beran (to bear), birep (beareth); cweþan (speak), cwide (speech).

eo (=e) . . ie (=i) :—heord (herd), hierde (shepherd); ċeorfan (cut), ċierfþ (cuts).

u . . o :—curon (they chose), ġe'coren (chosen).

ū . . y :—cūp (known), cýþan (to make known); fūl (foul), āfýlan (defile).

ō . . ē :—sōhte (sought *prt.*), sēcan (to seek); fōda (food), fēdan (to feed).

ēa . . iē :—hēawan (to hew), hīewþ (hews); tēam (progeny), tiēman (teem).

ēo . . iē :—stēor (rudder), stieran (steer); ġe'strēon (possession), ġes'triēnan (gain).

Before proceeding to gradation, it will be desirable to describe the other most important vowel-relations.

a, æ, ea. In O.E. original *a* is preserved before nasals, as in *mann, lang, nama* (name), and before a single consonant followed by *a, u,* or *o*, as in *dagas* (days), *dagum* (to days), *faran* (go), *gafol* (profit), and in some words when *e* follows, as in *ic fare* (I go), *faren* (gone). Before *r, l, h* followed by another consonant, and before *x* it becomes *ea*, as in *heard* (hard), *eall* (all), *eald* (old), *eahta* (eight), *weaxan* (to grow). Not in *bærst* (p. 7). In most other cases it becomes *æ* :—*dæg* (day), *dægēs* (of a day), *fæst* (firm), *wær* (wary).

e before nasals always becomes *i*: compare *bindan* (to bind), pret. *band*, with *beran* (to bear), pret. *bær*.

e before *r* (generally followed by a consonant) becomes *eo*:—*eorþe* (earth), *heorte* (heart). Not in *berstan* (p. 7). Also in other cases:—*seolfor* (silver), *heofon* (heaven).

i before *r* + cons. becomes *ie*:—*bierþ* (beareth) contr. from *bireþ*, *hierde* (shepherd) from *heord* (herd), *wiersa* (worse).

e before *r*, or *l* + cons. often becomes *ie*:—*fierd* (army) from *faran*, *bioldo* (boldness) from *beald*, *ieldra* (elder) from *eald*.

By *gradation* the vowels are related as follows:—

e (i, eo) . . a (æ, ea) . . u (o):—

bindan (inf.), *band* (pret.), *bundon* (they bound). *beran* (inf.), *bær* (pret.), *boren* (past partic.). *ceorfan* (cut), *cearf* (pret.), *curfon* (they cut), *corfen* (past partic.). *bend* (bond)=mutation of *band*, *byrþen* (burden) of *bor-en*.

a (æ, ea) . . æ:—*spræc* (spoke), *spræcon* (they spoke), *spræc* (speech).

a . . ō:—*faran* (to go), *fōr* (pret.), *fōr* (journey). *gefēra* (companion) mutation of *fōr*.

i . . ā . . ī:—*writan*, *wrāt*, *writon*, *gewrit* (writing, subst.). (*be*)*lifan* (remain), *lāf* (remains), whence by mutation *lēfan* (leave).

ēo (ū) . . ēa . . u (o):—*cēosan* (choose), *cēas*, *curon*, *coren*. *cys-t* (choice). (*for*)*lēosan* (lose), *lēas* (loose), *ā-liesan* (release), *losian* (to be lost). *būgan* (bend), *boga* (bow).

We see that the laws of gradation are most clearly shown in the conjugation of the strong verbs. But they run through the whole language, and a knowledge of the laws of gradation and mutation is the main key to O.E. etymology.

It is often necessary to supply intermediate stages in connecting two words. Thus *lēgan* (lay) cannot be directly referred to *licgan* (lie), but only to a form **lag-*, preserved in the preterite *læg*. So also *blendan* (to blind) can be referred only indirectly to the adjective *blind* through an intermediate **bland-*. Again, the root-vowel of *byrþen*

(burden) cannot be explained by the infinitive *beran* (bear), but only by the past participle *ġe'boren*. In the same way *hryre* (fall *sō.*) must be referred, not to the infinitive *hrēosan*, but to the preterite plural *hruron*.

The vowel-changes in the preterites of verbs of the 'fall'-conjugation (1) *feallan*, *feoll*, &c., are due not to gradation, but to other causes.

CONSONANTS.

s becomes **r** in the preterite plurals and past participles of strong verbs, as in *curon*, *ġe'coren* from *cēosan*, *wāeron* pl. of *wæs* (was), and in other formations, such as *hryre* (fall) from *hrēosan*.

þ becomes **d** under the same conditions, as in *wurdon*, *ġe'worden* from *weorþan* (become), *cwæþ* (quoth), pl. *cwædon*, *cwide* (speech) from *cweþan* (infin.).

r is often transposed, as in *iernan* (run) from original **rinnan* (cp. the subst. *ryne*), *berstan* (burst) from **brestan*, *bærst* (burst *pret.*) from *bræst*, *hors* (horse) from **hross*.

The combinations **cæ-**, **gæ-** become *cea-*, *ġea-*, as in *ceaƿ* (chaff) from **cæƿ*, *sceaƿ* (shall) from **scæƿ*, *ġeaƿ* (gave) = **ġæƿ* from *ġiefan* (cp. *cwæþ* from *cweþan*), *ġeat* (gate)—cp. *fæt* (vessel).

ġæ- often becomes *ġēa-*, as in *ġēaƿon* (they gave), with which compare *cwædon* (they said).

ġe- becomes *ġie*, as in *ġiefan*, *ġieldan* (pay) from **ġefan*, **ġeldan*—cp. *cweþan*, *delfan*. Not in the prefix *ġe-* and *ġē* (ye).

When **g** comes before a consonant in inflection, it often becomes **h**, as in *hē liehþ* (he lies) from *lēogan* (mentiri).

h after a consonant is dropt when a vowel follows, the preceding vowel being lengthened, thus *Wealh* (Welshman) has plural *Wēalas*.

INFLECTIONS.

NOUNS.

Gender. There are three genders in O.E.—masculine, neuter, and feminine. The gender is partly natural, partly

grammatical. By the natural gender names of male beings, such as *se mann* (the man), are masculine; of female beings, such as *sēo dohtor* (the daughter), are feminine; and of young creatures, such as *þæt cild* (the child), neuter. Note, however, that *þæt wif* (woman) is neuter.

Grammatical gender is known only by the gender of the article and other words connected with the noun, and, to some extent, by its form. Thus all nouns ending in *-a*, such as *se mōna* (moon), are masculine, *sēo sunne* (sun) being feminine. Those ending in *-dōm*, *-hād*, and *-scīpe* are also masculine:—*se wisdōm* (wisdom), *se cildhād* (childhood), *se frēondscīpe* (friendship). Those in *-nes*, *-o* (from adjectives) *-rāden*, and *-ung* are feminine:—*sēo rihtwīsnes* (righteousness), *sēo bieldo* (boldness) from *beald*, *sēo mann-rāden* (allegiance), *sēo scotung* (shooting).

Compounds follow the gender of their last element, as in *þæt burg-geat* (city-gate), from *sēo burg* and *þæt geat*. Hence also *se wif-mann* (woman) is masculine.

The gender of most words can be learnt only by practice, and the student should learn each noun with its proper definite article.

Strong and Weak. Weak nouns are those which form their inflections with *n*, such as *se mōna*, plural *mōnan*; *sēo sunne*, genitive sing. *þære sunnan*. All the others, such as *se dæg*, pl. *dagas*, *þæt hūs* (house), gen. sing. *þæs hūses*, are strong.

Cases. There are four cases, nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive. The acc. is the same as the nom. in all plurals, in the sing. of all neuter nouns, and of all strong masculines. Masculine and neuter nouns never differ in the plural except in the nom. and acc., and in the singular they differ only in the acc. of weak nouns, which in neuters is the same as the nom. The dative plural of nearly all nouns ends in *-um*.

STRONG MASCULINES.

(1) *as*-plurals.

SINGULAR.

Nom. ¹. *stān* (*stone*).*Dat.* *stān-e*.*Gen.* *stān-es*.

PLURAL.

Nom. *stān-as*.*Dat.* *stān-um*.*Gen.* *stān-a*.

So also *dæl* (*part*), *cynīng* (*king*), *cildhād* (*childhood*).

dæg (*day*) changes its vowel in the pl. (p. 5):—*dæg*, *dæge*, *dæges*; *dagas*, *dagum*, *daga*.

Nouns in *-e* have nom. and dat. sing. the same:—*ende*, (*end*), *ende*, *endes*; *endas*, *endum*, *enda*.

Nouns in *-el*, *-ol*, *-um*, *-en*, *-on*, *-er*, *-or* often contract:—*engel* (*angel*), *engle*, *engles*; *englas*, *englum*, *engla*. So also *nægel* (*nail*), *þegen* (*thane*), *ealdor* (*prince*). Others, such as *æcer* (*field*), do not contract.

h after a consonant is dropped in inflection (p. 7), as in *feorh* (*life*), *fēore*, *fēores*. So also in *Wealh* (*Welshman*), plur. *Wēalas*.

There are other classes which are represented only by a few nouns each.

(2) *e*-plurals.

A few nouns which occur only in the plur.:—*lōde* (*people*), *lōdum*, *lōda*. So also several names of nations:—*Engle* (*English*), *Dene* (*Danes*); *Seaxe* (*Saxons*), *Mierce* (*Mercians*), have gen. plur. *Scaxna*, *Miercna*.

(3) Mutation-plurals.

SINGULAR.

Nom. *fōt* (*foot*).*Dat.* *fēt*.*Gen.* *fōt-es*.

PLURAL.

Nom. *fēt*.*Dat.* *fōt-um*.*Gen.* *fōt-a*.

So also *tōþ* (*tooth*). *Mann* (*man*), *menn*, *mannes*; *menn*, *mannum*, *manna*.

¹ Wherever the acc. is not given separately, it is the same as the nom.

(4) u-nouns.

SINGULAR.

Nom. sun-u (*son*).*Dat.* sun-a.*Gen.* sun-a.So also *wudu* (wood).

PLURAL.

Nom. sun-a.*Dat.* sun-um.*Gen.* sun-a.

(5) r-nouns (including feminines).

SINGULAR.

Nom. mōdor (*mother*).*Dat.* mēder.*Gen.* mōdor.

PLURAL.

Nom. mōdor.*Dat.* mōdr-um.*Gen.* mōdr-a.

So also *brōþor* (brother); *fæder* (father), *dohtor* (daughter), have dat. sing. *fæder*, *dehter*.

(6) nd-nouns.

Formed from the present participle of verbs.

SINGULAR.

Nom. frēond (*friend*).*Dat.* frīend.*Gen.* frēond-es.

PLURAL.

Nom. frīend.*Dat.* frēond-um.*Gen.* frēond-a.

So also *fēond* (enemy).

Those in *-end* inflect thus:—*būend* (dweller), *būend*, *būendes*; *būend*, *būendum*, *būendra*. So also *Hælend* (saviour). The *-ra* is an adjectival inflection.

STRONG NEUTERS.

(1) u-plurals.

SINGULAR.

Nom. scīp (*ship*).*Dat.* scīp-e.*Gen.* scīp-es.

PLURAL.

Nom. scīp-u.*Dat.* scīp-um.*Gen.* scīp-a.

So all neuters with short final syllable, such as *gēbed* (prayer), *gēwrit* (writing), *geat* (gate).

Fæt (vessel), *fæte*, *fætes*; *fatu*, *fatum*, *fata* (p. 5).

Rīce (kingdom), *rīce*, *rīces*; *rīcu*, *rīcum*, *rīca*. So also all neuters in *e*, except *ēage* and *ēare* (p. 13): *ge'pēode* (language), *stycce* (piece).

Those in *-ol*, *-en*, *-or*, &c. are generally contracted:—*dēofol* (devil), *dēofles*, *dēoflu*. So also *wāpen* (weapon), *mynster* (monastery), *wundor* (wonder).

(2) Unchanged plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> hūs (<i>house</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> hūs.
<i>Dat.</i> hūs-e.	<i>Dat.</i> hūs-um.
<i>Gen.</i> hūs-es.	<i>Gen.</i> hūs-a.

So all others with long final syllables (that is, containing a long vowel, or a short vowel followed by more than one consonant), such as *bearn* (child), *folc* (nation), *wīf* (woman).

Feoh (money) drops its *h* in inflection and lengthens the *eo*:—*feoh*, *fēo*, *fēos*. So also *bleoh* (colour).

STRONG FEMININES.

(1) a-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
(a) <i>Nom.</i> gief-u (<i>gift</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> gief-a.
<i>Acc.</i> gief-e.	<i>Acc.</i> gief-a.
<i>Dat.</i> gief-e.	<i>Dat.</i> gief-um.
<i>Gen.</i> gief-e.	<i>Gen.</i> gief-ena.

So also *lufu* (love), *scamu* (shame). *Duru* (door) is an *u*-noun: it has acc. *duru*, d., g. *dura*, g. pl. *dura*. Observe that all these nouns have a short syllable before the final vowel. When it is long, the *u* is dropped, and the noun falls under (b).

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
(b)	<i>Nom.</i> spræc (<i>speech</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	spræc-a.
	<i>Acc.</i> spræc-e.	<i>Acc.</i>	spræc-a.
	<i>Dat.</i> spræc-e.	<i>Dat.</i>	spræc-um.
	<i>Gen.</i> spræc-e.	<i>Gen.</i>	spræc-a.

So also *stræt* (street), *sorg* (sorrow). Some have the acc. sing. the same as the nom., such as *dæd*, *hand*, *miht*.

Those in *-ol*, *-er*, *-or*, &c. contract:—*sāwol* (soul), *sāwle*, *sāwla*, *sāwlum*. So also *ceaster* (city), *hlædder* (ladder).

Some in *-en* double the *n* in inflection:—*byrpen* (burden), *byrpenne*. So also those in *-ræden*, such as *hierdræden* (guardianship). Those in *-nes* also double the *s* in inflection: *gōdnes* (goodness), *gōdnesse*.

(2) Mutation-plurals.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	bōc (<i>book</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	bēc.
<i>Dat.</i>	bēc.	<i>Dat.</i>	bōc-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	bēc.	<i>Gen.</i>	bōc-a.

Burg (city), *byriġ*, *burge*; *byriġ*, *burgum*, *burga*.

(3) Indeclinable.

SINGULAR.	
<i>Nom.</i>	bieldo (<i>boldness</i>).
<i>Dat.</i>	bieldo.
<i>Gen.</i>	bieldo.

So also *ieldo* (age).

For *r*-nouns, see under Masculines.

WEAK MASCULINES.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	nam-a (<i>name</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	nam-an.
<i>Acc.</i>	nam-an.	<i>Acc.</i>	nam-an.
<i>Dat.</i>	nam-an.	<i>Dat.</i>	nam-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	nam-an.	<i>Gen.</i>	nam-ena.

So also all nouns in *-a*:—*ġefēra* (companion), *guma* (man), *ġelēafa* (belief). *Ieldran* (elders) occurs only in the plural. *Ġefēa* (joy) is contracted throughout:—*ġefēa*, *ġefēan*.

WEAK NEUTERS.

SINGULAR	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> ēag-e (<i>eye</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> ēag-an.
<i>Acc.</i> ēag-e.	<i>Acc.</i> ēag-an.
<i>Dat.</i> ēag-an.	<i>Dat.</i> ēag-um.
<i>Gen.</i> ēag-an.	<i>Gen.</i> ēag-ena.

So also *ēare* 'ear.'

WEAK FEMININES.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> sunn-e (<i>sun</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> sunn-an.
<i>Acc.</i> sunn-an.	<i>Acc.</i> sunn-an.
<i>Dat.</i> sunn-an.	<i>Dat.</i> sunn-um.
<i>Gen.</i> sunn-an.	<i>Gen.</i> sunn-ena.

So also *cīrice* (church), *fāemne* (virgin), *heorte* (heart). *Lēo* (lion) has acc., &c. *lēon*.

PROPER NAMES.

Native names of persons are declined like other nouns:—*Ælfred*, gen. *Ælfredes*, dat. *Ælfrede*; *Ēad-burg* (fem.), gen. *Ēadburge*, &c.

Foreign names of persons sometimes follow the analogy of native names, thus *Crīst*, *Salomon* have gen. *Crīstes*, *Salomones*, dat. *Crīste*, *Salomone*. Sometimes they are declined as in Latin, especially those in *-us*, but often with a mixture of English endings, and the Latin endings are used

somewhat loosely, the accus. ending being often extended to the other oblique cases; thus we find nom. *Cýrus*, gen. *Cýres*, acc. *Cýrum*, dat. *Cýrum* (þæm cyninge Cýrum).

Almost the only names of countries and districts in Old English are those taken from Latin, such as *Breten* (Britain), *Cēnt* (Kent), *Ġermānia* (Germany), and those formed by composition, generally with *land*, such as *Engla-land* (land of the English, England), *Israhēla-þēod* (Israel). In both of these cases the first element is in the gen. pl., but ordinary compounds, such as *Scot-land*, also occur. In other cases the name of the inhabitants of a country is used for the country itself:—on *Ēast-englum*=in East-anglia, lit. ‘among the East-anglians.’ So also on *Angel-cynne*=in England, lit. ‘among the English race,’ more accurately expressed by *Angelcynnes land*,

Uncompounded names of countries are sometimes undeclined. Thus we find on *Cēnt*, tō *Hierusalēm*.

Ġermānia, *Asia*, and other foreign names in *-a* take *-e* in the oblique cases, thus gen. *Ġermānie*.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three genders, and the same cases as nouns, though with partly different endings, together with strong and weak inflection. In the masc. and neut. sing. they have an *instrumental* case, for which in the fem. and plur., and in the weak inflection the dative is used.

STRONG ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives with a short syllable before the endings take *-u* in the fem. sing. nom. and neut. pl. nom., those with a long one drop it.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
(a) <i>Nom.</i>	cwic (<i>alive</i>),	cwic,	cwic-u.
<i>Acc.</i>	cwic-ne,	cwic,	cwic-e.
<i>Dat.</i>	cwic-um,	cwic-um,	cwic-re.
<i>Gen.</i>	cwic-es,	cwic-es,	cwic-re.
<i>Instr.</i>	cwic-e,	cwic-e.	(cwicre).

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	cwic-e,	cwic-u,	cwic-e.
<i>Dat.</i>		cwic-um.	
<i>Gen.</i>		cwic-ra.	

So also *sum* (some), *færlic* (dangerous).

Those with *æ*, such as *glæd* (glad), change it to *a* in dat. *glādum*, &c.

Those in *-e*, such as *blīpe* (glad), drop it in all inflections:—*blīpne*, *blīpu*, *blīpre*.

Those in *-ig*, *-el*, *-ol*, *-en*, *-er*, *-or* often contract before inflections beginning with a vowel, as in *hālīg* (holy), *hālges*, *hālgum*; *micel* (great), *miclu*, *micle*. Not, of course, before consonants:—*hāligne*, *micelne*, *micelra*.

Those in *-u*, such as *gearu* (ready), change the *u* into a *w* before vowels:—*gearwes*, *gearwe*.

Adjectives with long syllable before the endings drop the *u* of the fem. and neuter:—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
(b) <i>Nom. Sing.</i>	gōd (<i>good</i>),	gōd,	gōd.
<i>Plur.</i>	gōde,	gōd,	gōde.

Fēa (few) has only the plural inflections, dat. *fēam*, gen. *fēara*.

Hēah (high) drops its second *h* in inflection and contracts:—*hēare*, nom. pl. *hēa*, dat. *hēam*, acc. sing. masc. *hēanne*.

Fela (many) is indeclinable.

WEAK ADJECTIVES.

The weak inflections of adjectives agree exactly with the noun ones :—

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>gōd-a,</i>	<i>gōd-e,</i>	<i>gōd-e.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-e,</i>	<i>gōd-an.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an.</i>

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>gōd-an.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>gōd-um.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>gōd-ra.</i>

The vowel- and consonant-changes are as in the strong declension.

COMPARISON.

The comparative is formed by adding *-ra*, and is declined like a weak adjective :—*lēof* (dear), *lēofra* masc., *lēofre* fem., *lēofran* plur., etc. ; *māere* (famous), *māerra*. The superlative is formed by adding *-ost*, and may be either weak or strong :—*lēofost* (dearest).

The following form their comparisons with mutation, with superlative in *-est* (the forms in parentheses are adverbs) :—

<i>eald</i> (<i>old</i>),	<i>ieldra</i> ,	<i>ieldest</i> .
<i>lang</i> (<i>long</i>),	<i>lēngra</i>	<i>lēngest</i> .
<i>nēah</i> (<i>near</i>),	(<i>nēar</i>),	<i>nīehst</i> .
<i>hēah</i> (<i>high</i>),	<i>hīerra</i> ,	<i>hīehst</i> .

The following show different roots :—

<i>gōd</i> (<i>good</i>),	<i>bētera</i> ,	<i>bēst</i> .
<i>yfel</i> (<i>evil</i>),	<i>wiersa</i> ,	<i>wierrest</i> .
<i>micel</i> (<i>great</i>),	<i>māra</i> (<i>mā</i>),	<i>māest</i> .
<i>lȳtel</i> (<i>little</i>),	<i>lāessa</i> (<i>lāes</i>),	<i>lāest</i> .

The following are defective as well as irregular, being formed from adverbs:—

ǣr (<i>formerly</i>),	ǣrra (ǣror),	ǣrest.
fore (<i>before</i>),	. . .	forma, fyrmest.
ūt (<i>out</i>),	ȳterra,	ȳtemest.

NUMERALS.

CARDINAL.		ORDINAL.
ān,	<i>one.</i>	forma (<i>first</i>).
twā,	<i>two.</i>	ōper.
prēo,	<i>three.</i>	þridda.
fēower,	<i>four.</i>	fēorþa.
fif,	<i>five.</i>	fif-ta.
siex,	<i>six.</i>	siex-ta.
seofon,	<i>seven.</i>	seoforþa.
eahta,	<i>eight.</i>	eahtorþa.
nigon,	<i>nine.</i>	nigorþa.
tien,	<i>ten.</i>	tēorþa.
ēndlufon,	<i>eleven.</i>	ēndlyf-ta.
twelf,	<i>twelve.</i>	twelf-ta.
prēo-tiene,	<i>thirteen.</i>	prēo-tēorþa.
fēower-tiene,	<i>fourteen.</i>	
fif-tiene,	<i>fifteen.</i>	
siex-tiene,	<i>sixteen.</i>	
seofon-tiene,	<i>seventeen.</i>	
eahta-tiene,	<i>eighteen.</i>	
nigon-tiene,	<i>nineteen.</i>	
twen-tig,	<i>twenty.</i>	
þri-tig,	<i>thirty.</i>	
fēower-tig,	<i>forty.</i>	
fif-tig,	<i>fifty.</i>	
siex-tig,	<i>sixty.</i>	

CARDINAL.

hund-·seofon-tiġ,	<i>seventy.</i>
hund-·eahta-tiġ,	<i>eighty.</i>
hund-·nigon-tiġ,	<i>ninety.</i>
hund	} <i>hundred.</i>
hund-·tēontig,	
hund-·ġendlufontig,	<i>hundred and ten.</i>
hund-·twēlftig,	<i>hundred and twenty.</i>
pūsend,	<i>thousand.</i>

Ān is declined like other adjectives.

Twā is declined thus :—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	twēgen,	twā,	twā.
<i>Dat.</i>		twāem.	
<i>Gen.</i>		twēgra.	

So also *bēgen* (both), *bā*, *bāem*, *bēgra*.

Prēo is declined thus :—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	prīe,	prēo,	prēo.
<i>Dat.</i>		prim.	
<i>Gen.</i>		prēora.	

The others up to *twēntig* are generally indeclinable. Those in *-tiġ* are sometimes declined like neuter nouns, sometimes like adjectives, and are often left undeclined. When not made into adjectives they govern the genitive.

Hund and *pūsend* are either declined as neuters or left undeclined, always taking a genitive :—*eahta hund mīla* (eight hundred miles), *fēower pūsend wera* (four thousand men).

Units are always put before tens :—*ān and twēntig* (twenty-one).

The ordinals are always weak, except *ōþer*, which is always strong.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	ic (<i>I</i>),	þū (<i>thou</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	mē,	þē.
<i>Dat.</i>	mē,	þē.
<i>Gen.</i>	mīn,	þīn.

DUAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	wit (<i>we two</i>),	ġit (<i>ye two</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	unc,	inc.
<i>Dat.</i>	unc,	inc.
<i>Gen.</i>	uncer,	incer.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	wē (<i>we</i>),	ġē (<i>ye</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	ūs,	ēow.
<i>Dat.</i>	ūs,	ēow.
<i>Gen.</i>	ūre,	ēower.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	hē (<i>he</i>),	hit (<i>it</i>),	hēo (<i>she</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	hine,	hit,	hīe.
<i>Dat.</i>	him,	him,	hiere.
<i>Gen.</i>	his,	his,	hiere.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	hīe (<i>they</i>).
<i>Dat.</i>	him.
<i>Gen.</i>	hiera.

There are no reflexive pronouns in O. E., and the ordinary

personal pronouns are used instead:—*hīe ġe'samnodon hīe* (they collected themselves, assembled); *hīe ā'bādon him wīf* (they asked for wives for themselves). *Self* is used as an emphatic reflexive adjective agreeing with its pronoun:—*swā swā hīe wȳscton him selfum* (as they wished for themselves).

POSSESSIVE.

Mīn (my), *þīn* (thy), *ūre* (our), *ēower* (your), and the dual *uncer* and *incer* are declined like other adjectives. The genitives *his* (his, its), *hiere* (her), *hiera* (their) are used as indeclinable possessives.

INTERROGATIVE.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	hwā (<i>who</i>),	hwæt (<i>what</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	hwone,	hwæt.
<i>Dat.</i>	hwæm,	hwæm.
<i>Gen.</i>	hwæs,	hwæs.
<i>Instr.</i>	hwȳ,	hwȳ.

Hwelc (which) is declined like a strong adjective: it is used both as a noun and an adjective.

DEMONSTRATIVE.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	se (<i>that, the</i>),	þæt,	sēo.
<i>Acc.</i>	þone,	þæt,	þā.
<i>Dat.</i>	þæm,	þæm,	þære.
<i>Gen.</i>	þæs,	þæs,	þære.
<i>Instr.</i>	þȳ, þon,	þȳ,	(þære).

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	þā.
<i>Dat.</i>	þæm.
<i>Gen.</i>	þāra

Se is both a demonstrative and a definite article. It is also used as a personal pronoun :—*hē ge'hierþ mīn word, and wyrþ þā* (he hears my words, and does them). *Sē* as a demonstrative and pers. pronoun has its vowel long.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	þes (<i>this</i>),	þis,	þēos.
<i>Acc.</i>	þisne,	þis,	þās.
<i>Dat.</i>	þissum,	þissum,	þisse.
<i>Gen.</i>	þisses,	þisses,	þisse.
<i>Instr.</i>	þȳs,	þȳs,	(þisse).

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	þās.
<i>Dat.</i>	þissum.
<i>Gen.</i>	þissa.

Other demonstratives, which are used both as nouns and as adjectives, are *se ilca* (same), which is always weak, *swelc* (such), which is always strong.

RELATIVE.

The regular relative is the indeclinable *þe*, as in *ǣlc þāra þe þās mīn word ge'hierþ* (each of those who hears these my words). It is often combined with *sē*, which is declined :—*sē þe* = who, masc., *sēo þe*, fem., &c. *Sē* alone is also used as a relative :—*hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic ge'cēas* (here is my servant, whom I have chosen) ; sometimes in the sense of 'he who' :—*hēr þū hæfst þæt þīn is* (here thou hast that which is thine).

INDEFINITE.

Indefinites are formed with *swā* and the interrogative pronouns, thus :—*swā hwā swā, swā hwelc swā* (whoever), *swā hwæt swā* (whatever),

Ān and *sum* (some) are used in an indefinite sense :—*ān mann*, *sum mann*=‘a certain man,’ hence ‘a man.’ But the indefinite article is generally not expressed.

Ælc (each), *ānig* (any), *nænig* (no, none), are declined like other adjectives.

Ōþer (other) is always strong :—*þā ōþre menn*.

Man, another form of *mann*, is often used in the indefinite sense of ‘one,’ French *on* :—*his brōþor Horsan man of slōg* (they killed his brother Horsa).

VERBS.

There are two classes of verbs in O. E., *strong* and *weak*. The conjugation of strong verbs is effected mainly by means of vowel-gradation, that of weak verbs by the addition of *d* (-ode, -ede, -de) to the root-syllable.

The following is the conjugation of the strong verb *bindan* (bind), which will serve to show the endings which are common to all verbs :—

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i> 1.	bind-e,	bind-e.
2.	bind-est, bintst,	bind-e.
3.	bind-eþ, bint,	bind-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bind-aþ,	bind-en.
<i>Pret. sing.</i> 1.	band,	bund-e.
2.	bund-e,	bund-e.
3.	band,	bund-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bund-on,	bund-en.
<i>Imper. sing.</i>	bind ; <i>plur.</i> bind-aþ.	<i>Infin.</i> bind-an.
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	bind-ende ; <i>pret.</i> ge-’bund-en.	
<i>Gerund.</i>	tō bind-enne.	

For the plural *bindaþ*, both indicative and imperative, *binde* is used when the personal pronoun follows immediately after

the verb :—*wē bindaþ* (we bind), but *binde wē* (let us bind); so also *gāþ !* (go plur.), but *gā gē !* (go ye).

The present participle may be declined like an adjective. Its declension when used as a noun is given above, p. 10.

The past participle generally prefixes *ge-*, as in *gebunden*, *genumen* from *niman* (take), unless the other parts of the verbs have it already, as in *gehieran* (hear), *gehiered*. It is sometimes prefixed to other parts of the verb as well. No *ge* is added if the verb has another prefix, such as *ā-*, *be-*, *for-*; thus *forġiefan* (forgive) has the past participle *forġiefen*. The past participle may be declined like an adjective.

Traces of an older passive voice are preserved in the form *hāt-te* from *hātan* (call, name), which is both present 'is called,' and preterite 'was called':—*se munuc hātte Abbo* (the monk's name was Abbo).

STRONG VERBS.

In the strong verbs the plural of the pret. indic. generally has a different vowel from that of the sing. (*ic band, wē bundon*). The 2nd sing. pret. indic. and the whole pret. subj. always have the vowel of the preterite plural indicative (*þū bunde, ic bunde, wē bunden*.)

The 2nd and 3rd persons sing. of the pres. indic. often mutate the root-vowel, thus :—

<i>a becomes e as in</i> (hē) <i>stent from</i> standan (<i>stand</i>).			
ea	„	ie	„ fielp „ feallan (<i>fall</i>).
e	„	i	„ cwipþ „ cweþan (<i>say</i>).
eo	„	ie	„ wierþ „ weorþan (<i>happen</i>).
ā	„	æ	„ hætt „ hātan (<i>command</i>).
ō	„	ē	„ grēwþ „ grōwan (<i>grow</i>).
ēa	„	īe	„ hīewþ „ hēawan (<i>hew</i>).
ēo	„	īe	„ cīest „ cēosan (<i>choose</i>).
ū	„	ȳ	„ lȳcþ „ lūcan (<i>close</i>).

The full ending of the 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. is *-eþ*, which is generally contracted, with the following consonant-changes:—

-teþ	becomes	-tt	as in	lætt	from	lætan	(let).
-deþ	„	-tt	„	bitt	„	bidan	(wait).
-ddeþ	„	-tt	„	bitt	„	biddan	(pray).
-þeþ	„	-þþ	„	cwiþþ	„	cweþan	(say).
-seþ	„	-st	„	ċiest	„	ċēosan	(choose).
-ndeþ	„	-nt	„	bint	„	bindan	(bind).

Double consonants become single, as in *hē fielþ* from *feallan*.

Before the *-st* of the 2nd pers. consonants are often dropt, as in *þū cwiſt* from *cweþan*, *þū ċieſt* from *ċēosan*; and *d* becomes *t*, as in *þū bintſt* from *bindan*.

For the changes between *s* and *r*, *þ* and *d*, *g* and *h*, see p. 7.

Some verbs, such as *sēon* (see), drop the *h* and contract before most inflections beginning with a vowel:—*ic sēo*, *wē sēoþ*, *tō sēonne*; but *hē sihp*.

There are seven conjugations of strong verbs, distinguished mainly by the different formation of their preterites. The following lists comprise all the strong verbs that occur in the texts given in this book, together with several others of the commoner ones.

I. 'Fall'-conjugation.

The pret. sing. and pl. has *ēo* or *ē*, and the past partic. retains the original vowel of the infinitive.

(a) *ēo-preterites.***ea :—**

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
feallan (<i>fall</i>)	fielp	fēoll	fēollon	feallen
healdan (<i>hold</i>)	hielt	hēold	hēoldon	healden
wealdan (<i>wield</i>)	wielt	wēold	wēoldon	wealden
weaxan (<i>grow</i>)	wiext	wēox	wēoxon	weaxen

ā :—

blāwan (<i>blow</i>)	blāwþ	blēow	blēowon	blāwen
cnāwan (<i>know</i>)	cnāwþ	cnēow	cnēowon	cnāwen
sāwan (<i>sow</i>)	sāwþ	sēow	sēowon	sāwen

ē :—

wēpan (<i>weep</i>)	wēpp	wēop	wēopon	wōpen
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Wēpan has really a weak present (p. 30) with mutation (the original *ō* re-appearing in the past partic.), but it makes no difference in the inflection.

ō :—

flōwan (<i>flow</i>)	flēwþ	flēow	flēowon	flōwen
grōwan (<i>grow</i>)	grēwþ	grēow	grēowon	grōwen
rōwan (<i>row</i>)	rēwþ	rēow	rēowon	rōwen

ēa :—

bēatan (<i>beat</i>)	bīett	bēot	bēoton	bēaten
hēawan (<i>hew</i>)	hīewþ	hēow	hēowon	hēawen
hlēapan (<i>leap</i>)	hlīepp	hlēop	hlēopon	hlēapen

(b) *ē-preterites.***ā :—**

hātan (<i>command</i>)	hāett	hēt	hēton	hāten
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æ :—

lāetan (<i>let</i>)	lāett	lēt	lēton	lāten
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ō :—

fōn (<i>seize</i>)	fēhþ	fēng	fēngon	fangen
hōn (<i>hang</i>)	hēhþ	hēng	hēngon	hangen

II. 'Shake'-conjugation.

Verbs in *a* (*ea*) and *ē* (*ie*). *Ō* in pret. sing. and pl., *a* (*æ*) in partic. pret. *Standan* drops its *n* in the pret. The partic. pret. of *swērian* is irregular.

a:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD. PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
faran (<i>go</i>)	færþ	fōr	fōron	faren
sacan (<i>quarrel</i>)	sæcþ	sōc	sōcon	sacen
scacan (<i>shake</i>)	scæcþ	scōc	scōcon	scacen
standan (<i>stand</i>)	stęnt	stōd	stōdon	standen

The following shows contraction of original *ea*:—

slēan (<i>strike</i>)	sliehþ	slōg	slōgon	slægen
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ē:—

hębban (<i>lift</i>)	hęþ	hōf	hōfon	hafen
sćieppan (<i>create</i>)	sćiepp	scōp	scōpon	scapen
swęrian (<i>swear</i>)	swęreþ	swōr	swōron	sworen

The presents of these verbs are inflected weak, so that their imperative sing. is *hefe* and *swęre*, like that of *węnian* (p. 32). *Swęrian* has indic. *swęrige*, *swęrest*, like *węnian*; *hębban* has *hębbe*, *hefst*, &c. like *hieran* (p. 30).

III. 'Bind'-conjugation.

I (*ie*, *e*, *eo*) followed by two consonants, one or both of which is nearly always a liquid (*l*, *r*) or nasal (*m*, *n*) in the infin., *a* (*æ*, *ea*) in pret. sing., *u* in pret. pl., *u* (*o*) in ptc. pret. *Findan* has a weak preterite.

i:—

bindan (<i>bind</i>)	bint	band	bundon	bunden
drincan (<i>drink</i>)	drincþ	dranc	druncōn	druncen
findan (<i>find</i>)	fint	funde	fundon	funden
giēldan (<i>pay</i>)	gielt	geald	guldon	golden
(on)ginnan (<i>begin</i>)	-ginþ	-gann	-gunnon	-gunnen

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
grindan (<i>grind</i>)	grint	grand	grundon	grunden
iernan (<i>run</i>) [p. 7]	iernþ	arn	urnon	urnen
ge-limpan (<i>happen</i>)	-limpþ	-lamp	-lumpon	-lumpen
scrincan (<i>shrink</i>)	scrincþ	scranc	scruncon	scruncen
springan (<i>spring</i>)	springþ	sprang	sprungon	sprungen
swincan (<i>toil</i>)	swincþ	swanc	swuncon	swuncen
windan (<i>wind</i>)	wint	wand	wundon	wunden
winnan (<i>fight</i>)	winþ	wann	wunnon	wunnen

e:—

berstan (<i>burst</i>)	bierst	bærst	burston	borsten
bregdan (<i>pull</i>)	...	brægd	brugdon	brogden
delfan (<i>dig</i>)	dilfþ	dealf	dulfon	dolfen
sweltan (<i>die</i>)	swilt	swealt	swulton	swolten

eo:—

beorgan (<i>protect</i>)	bierhþ	bearg	burgon	borgen
beornan (<i>burn</i>) [p. 7]	biernþ	barn	burnon	burnen
ceorfan (<i>cut</i>)	cierfþ	cearf	curfon	corfen
feohtan (<i>fight</i>)	fieht	feaht	fuhton	fohten
weorpan (<i>throw</i>)	wierpþ	wearp	wurpon	worpen
weorþan (<i>become</i>)	wierþ	wearþ	wurdon	worden

IV. 'Bear'-conjugation.

Verbs in *e* (*i*), followed by a single consonant, generally a liquid or nasal; in *brecan* the liquid precedes the vowel. *A* (*æ*) in pret. sing., *æ* (*ā*) in pret. pl., *o* (*u*) in ptc. pret. *Cuman* is irregular.

i:—

niman (<i>take</i>).	nimþ	nam	nāmon	numen
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e:—

beran (<i>bear</i>)	bierþ	bær	bāeron	boren
brecan (<i>break</i>)	bricþ	bræc	bræcon	brocen
sċeran (<i>shear</i>)	sċierþ	sċear	sċēaron	scoren
stelan (<i>steal</i>)	stilþ	stæl	stælon	stolen
teran (<i>tear</i>)	..	tær	tāeron	toren

u:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SG.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
cuman (<i>come</i>)	cymþ	cōm	cōmon	cumen

V. 'Give'-conjugation.

Verbs in *e* (*i*, *eo*, *ie*) followed by single consonants, which are not liquids or nasals. This class differs from the last only in the ptc. pret. which keeps the vowel of the infinitive.

e:—

cweþan (<i>say</i>)	cwiþþ	cwæþ	cwædon	cweden
etan (<i>eat</i>)	itt	æt	æton	eten
sprecan (<i>speak</i>)	spricþ	spræc	spræcon	sprecen
wrecan (<i>avenge</i>)	wricþ	wræc	wræcon	wrecen

i:—

biddan (<i>pray</i>)	bitt	bæd	bædon	beden
licgan (<i>lie</i>)	liþ	læg	lægon	legen
sittan (<i>sit</i>)	sitt	sæt	sæton	seten
þicgan (<i>receive</i>)	þigep	þeah	þægon	þegen

All these have weak presents:—imper. *bide*, *lige*, *sile*, *þige*. Their *i*s are mutations of the *e* which appears in their past partic.

ie:—

giefan (<i>give</i>)	giefþ	geaf	geafon	giefen
(on)gietan (<i>understand</i>)	-giett	-geat	-geaton	-gieten

The following is contracted in most forms:—

sēon (<i>see</i>)	sihþ	seah	sāwon	sewen
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VI. 'Shine'-conjugation.

Verbs in *ī*, with pret. sing. in *ā*, pl. *ī*, ptc. pret. *ī*.

bīdan (<i>wait</i>)	bitt	bād	bidon	biden
bītan (<i>bite</i>)	bitt	bāt	biton	biten
drīfan (<i>drive</i>)	drīfþ	drāf	drifon	drifen

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
(be)lifan (<i>remain</i>)	-lifþ	-lāf	-lifon	-lifon
rīdan (<i>ride</i>)	rītt	rād	ridon	riden
rīpan (<i>reap</i>)	rīpp	rāp	ripon	ripen
(ā)rīsan (<i>rise</i>)	-rīst	-rās	-rison	-risen
sċīnan (<i>shine</i>)	sċīnþ	sċān	sċinon	sċinen
snīpan (<i>cut</i>)	snīpþ	snāp	snidon	sniden
stīgan (<i>ascend</i>)	stīgþ	stāg	stigon	stigen
(be)swīcan (<i>deceive</i>)	-swīcþ	-swāc	-swicon	-swicen
ġe-wītan (<i>depart</i>)	-wītt	wāt	-witon	-witen
writan (<i>write</i>)	wrītt	wrāt	writon	writen

VII. 'Choose'-conjugation.

Verbs in *ēo* and *ū*, with pret. sing. *ēa*, pl. *u*, ptc. pret. *o*.
Flēon and *tēon* contract.

bēodan (<i>offer</i>)	bīett	bēad	budon	boden
brēotan (<i>break</i>)	brīett	brēat	bruton	broten
ċēosan (<i>choose</i>)	ċiest	ċēas	curon	coren
flēogan (<i>fly</i>)	flīehþ	flēag	flugon	flogen
flēon (<i>flee</i>)	flīehþ	flēah	flugon	flogen
flēotan (<i>float</i>)	flīett	flēat	fluton	floten
hrēosan (<i>fall</i>)	hriest	hrēas	hruon	hroren
hrēowan (<i>rue</i>)	hriewþ	hrēaw	hruwon	hrowen
forlēosan (<i>lose</i>)	-liest	-lēas	-luron	-loren
sċēotan (<i>shoot</i>)	sċiett	sċēat	scuton	scoten
smēocan (<i>smoke</i>)	smīecþ	smēac	smucon	smocen
tēon (<i>pull</i>)	tīehþ	tēah	tugon	togen
ā-prēotan (<i>fail</i>)	-priett	-prēat	-pruton	-proten

ū :—

brūcan (<i>enjoy</i>)	brȳcþ	brēac	brucon	brocen
būgan (<i>bow</i>)	bȳhþ	bēag	bugon	bogen
lūcan (<i>lock</i>)	lȳcþ	lēac	lucon	locen
lūtan (<i>bow</i>)	lȳtt	lēat	luton	loten
scūfan (<i>push</i>)	scȳfþ	sċēaf	scufon	scofen

WEAK VERBS.

There are three conjugations of weak verbs—(1) in *-an*, pret. *-de* (*hīeran*, *hīerde*, ‘hear’); (2) in *-ian*, pret. *-ede* (*wēnian*, *wēnede*, ‘wean’); (3) in *-ian*, pret. *-ode* (*lufian*, *lufode*, ‘love’). The verbs of the first two conjugations nearly all have a mutated vowel in the present and infinitive, which those of the third conjugation very seldom have.

I. *an*-verbs.

This class of weak verbs has the same endings as the strong verbs, except in the pret. and past partic., which are formed by adding *-de* and *-ed* respectively, with the following consonant changes.

-ndde	becomes	-nde	as in	sēnde	from	sēndan	(<i>send</i>).
-llde	„	-lde	„	fylde	„	fyllan	(<i>fill</i>).
-tde	„	-tte	„	mētte	„	mētan	(<i>find</i>).
-pde	„	-pte	„	dypte	„	dyppan	(<i>dip</i>).
-cde	„	-hte	„	tāhte	„	tāēcan	(<i>show</i>).

The past partic. is generally contracted in the same way:—*sēnd*, *mētt*, *tāht*, but some of them often retain the uncontracted forms:—*fyllēd*, *dyppēd*. When declined like adjectives they drop their *e* where practicable:—*fyllēd*, plur. *fyllde*; *hīerēd*, *hīerde*.

The 2nd and 3rd pres. sing. ind. are contracted as in the strong verbs.

(a) ‘Hear’-class.

INDICATIVE.			SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1.	<i>hīer-e</i> (<i>hear</i>),	<i>hīer-e</i> .
	2.	<i>hīer-st</i> ,	<i>hīer-e</i> .
	3.	<i>hīer-þ</i> ,	<i>hīer-e</i> .
<i>plur.</i>		<i>hīer-aþ</i> ,	<i>hīer-en</i> .

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. hīer-dē,	hīer-de.
	2. hīer-dest,	hīer-de.
	3. hīer-de,	hīer-de.
<i>plur.</i>	hīer-don,	hīer-den.
<i>Imper. sing.</i> hīer ; <i>plur.</i> hīer-ap. <i>Infin.</i> hīer-an.		
<i>Ptc. pres.</i> hīer-ende ; <i>pret.</i> hīer-ed.		
<i>Gerund.</i> tō hīer-enne.		

Further examples of this class are :—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
ætiewan (<i>show</i>)	-iewþ	-iewde	-iewed.
cýþan (<i>make known</i>)	cýþþ	cýþde	cýþed, cýdd
fyllan (<i>fill</i>)	fylþ	fyldde	fylled
(nēa)lǣcan (<i>approach</i>)	-lǣcþ	-lǣhte	-lǣht
lǣdan (<i>lead</i>)	lǣtt	lǣdde	lǣdd
lēcgan (<i>lay</i>)	lēgþ	lēgde	lēgd
ge·liefan (<i>believe</i>)	-liefþ	-liefde	-liefed
nēmnan (<i>name</i>)	nēmneþ	nēmnde	nēmned
sēndan (<i>send</i>)	sēnt	sēnde	sēnd
sēttan (<i>set</i>)	sētt	sētte	sētt
smēan (<i>consider</i>)	smēap	smēade	smēad
tǣcan (<i>show</i>)	tǣcþ	tǣhte	tǣht
wēndan (<i>turn</i>)	wēnt	wēnde	wēnd

(b) 'Seek'-class.

In this class the mutated vowels lose their mutation in the preterite and past partic., besides undergoing other changes in some verbs.

Those in double consonants (and *cg*) simplify them in the contracted 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. indic. :—*selle*, *sēlst*, *sēlþ* ; *seġge*, *seġst*, *seġþ* ; also in the imperative, which is formed as in Conj. II :—*sēle*, *seġge*, *byġe*, &c.

e:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
cweġllan (<i>kill</i>)	cweġþ	cwealde	cweald
reċċan (<i>tell</i>)	reċþ	reahte	reaht
seċġan (<i>say</i>)	seġþ	sægde	sægd
seġllan (<i>give</i>)	seġþ	sealde	seald
węċċan (<i>wake</i>)	węċþ	weahte	weaht
þęncan (<i>think</i>)	þęncþ	þōhte	þōht

i:—

bringan (<i>bring</i>)	bringþ	brōhte	brōht
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y:—

byċġan (<i>buy</i>)	byġþ	bohte	boht
þyncan (<i>appear</i>)	þyncþ	þūhte	þūht
wyrċan (<i>work</i>)	wyrċþ	worhte	worht

ē:—

rēċan (<i>care</i>)	rēċþ	rōhte	rōht
sēċan (<i>seek</i>)	sēċþ	sōhte	sōht

II. 'Wean'-conjugation.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. węn-ige (<i>wean</i>),	węn-ige.
	2. węn-est,	węn-ige.
	3. węn-eþ,	węn-ige.
<i>plur.</i>	węn-iap,	węn-ien.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. węn-edē,	węn-edē.
	2. węn-edest,	węn-edē.
	3. węn-edē,	węn-edē.
<i>plur.</i>	węn-edon,	węn-eden.
<i>Imper.</i>	węn-e, węn-iap.	<i>Inf.</i> węn-ian.
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	węn-iende;	<i>pret.</i> węn-ed.
<i>Gerund.</i>	tō węn-ienne.	

So are conjugated all weak verbs with a short mutated root syllable, such as *fērian* (carry), *wērian* (defend), *gēbyrian* (befit). There are not many of them.

III. 'Love'-conjugation.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. luf-ige (<i>love</i>),	luf-ige.
	2. luf-ast,	luf-ige.
	3. luf-aþ,	luf-ige.
<i>plur.</i>	luf-iap,	luf-ien.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. luf-ode, —	luf-ode.
	2. luf-odest,	luf-ode.
	3. luf-ode,	luf-ode.
<i>plur.</i>	luf-odon,	luf-oden.
<i>Imper.</i>	luf-a, luf-iap.	<i>Infin.</i> luf-ian.

Partic. pres. luf-iende : *pret.* luf-od. *Gerund.* tō luf-ienne.

So also *āscian* (ask), *macian* (make), *weorþian* (honour), and many others.

Irregularities.

Some verbs are conjugated partly after I, partly after III. Such are *habban* (have) and *libban* (live).

Habban has pres. indic. *hæbbe*, *hæfst*, *hæfþ*; *habbaþ*, subj. *hæbbe*, *hæbben*, pret. *hæfde*, imper. *hafa*, *habbaþ*, particc. *habbende*, *hæfd*.

Libban has pres. *libbe*, *leofast*, *leofaþ*; *libbaþ*, subj. *libbe*, pret. *leofode*, imper. *leofa*, *libbaþ*, particc. *libbende*, *lifende*; *leofod*.

Fētian (fetch) has pret. *fētte*.

STRONG-WEAK VERBS.

The strong-weak verbs have for their presents old strong preterites, from which new weak preterites are formed. Note the occasional second person sing. in *t*.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. wāt (<i>know</i>),	wite.
	2. wāst,	wite.
	3. wāt,	wite.
<i>plur.</i>	witon,	witen.
<i>Pret.</i>	wiste.	

Imper. wite, witap. *Infin.* witan.

Partic. pres. witende ; *pret.* witen.

The other most important weak-strong verbs are given below in the 1st and 2nd sing. pres. indic., in the plur. indic., in the pret., in the infin. and partic. pret. Of several the last two forms are doubtful, or do not exist.

Āh (*possess*), āge, āgon ; āhte ; āgen (*only as adjective*)¹.

Cann (*know*) canst, cunnon ; cūpe ; cunnan ; cūp (*only as adjective*.)

Dearr (*dare*), durre, durron ; dorste.

German (*remember*), -manst ; -munde ; -munan.

Mæg (*can*), miht, magon, mæge (*subj.*) ; mihte.

Mōt (*may*), mōst, mōton ; mōste.

Sceal (*shall*), sceaht, sculon, scyle (*subj.*) ; scolde.

ƿearf (*need*), ƿurfon, ƿyrfe (*subj.*) ; ƿorste ; ƿurfan.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

(1) Willan (*will*) shows a mixture of subj. forms in the pres. indic. sing. :—

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. wile,	wile.
	2. wilt,	wile.
	3. wile,	wile.
<i>plur.</i>	willap,	willen.
<i>Pret.</i>	wolde, etc.	

¹ So also nāh = ne (not) āh.

Similarly *nyllan* (will not):—

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. nyle,	nyle.
	2. nylt,	nyle,
	3. nyle,	nyle.
<i>plur.</i>	nyllaþ,	nyllen.
<i>Pret.</i>	nolde, etc.	

(2) *Wesan* (*be*).

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. eom ; bēo,	sīe ; bēo.
	2. eart ; bist.	sīe ; bēo.
	3. is ; biþ,	sīe ; bēo.
<i>plur.</i>	sind ; bēoþ.	sīen ; bēon.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. wæs,	wære.
	2. wære,	wære.
	3. wæs,	wære.
<i>plur.</i>	wæron,	wæren.

Imper. wes, wesap ; bēo, bēoþ. *Infin.* wesan ; bēon.

Partic. pres. wesende.

The contracted negative forms are :—*neom*, *neart*, *nis* ; *næs*, *nære*, *næron* ; *nære*, *næren*.

(3) *Dōn* (*do*).

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. dō.	dō.
	2. dēst,	dō.
	3. dēþ,	dō.
<i>plur.</i>	dōþ,	dōn.
<i>Pret.</i>	dyde, etc.	

Imper. dō, dōþ. *Infin.* dōn.

Partic. pres. dōnde ; *pret.* ge'dōn.

(4) Gān (*go*).

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. gā,	gā.
	2. gæst,	gā.
	3. gæþ,	gā.
<i>plur.</i>	gāþ,	gān.
<i>Pret.</i>	ēode,	ēode.
<i>Imper.</i> gā, gāþ. <i>Infin.</i> gān.		
<i>Partic. pres.</i> gangende ; <i>pret.</i> ġe'gān.		

DERIVATION.

PREFIXES.

The following are the most important prefixes, some of which are *verbal*, being confined to verbs and words formed directly from them; some *nominal*, being confined to nouns and adjectives.

ā- (1) originally 'forth,' 'away,' as in *ā'rīsan*, 'rise forth,' 'arise'; *ā'faran*, 'go away,' 'depart'; but generally only intensive, as in *ā'cweġllan* (kill), *ā'hrēosan* (fall).

(2) = 'ever' in pronouns and particles, where it gives an indefinite sense, as in *ā-hwær* (anywhere), *ā-wiht* (anything).

æġ- from *ā-ġe-*, the *ā* being mutated and the *e* dropped, has a similar meaning, as in *æġ-hwelc* (each), *æġþer* = *æġ-hwæþer* (either).

be-, originally 'by,' 'around' (cp. the preposition *be*), (1) specializes the meaning of a transitive verb, as in *be'settan* (beset, surround), *be'scīeran* (shear); (2) makes an intransitive verb transitive, as in *be'þencan* (consider) from *þencan* (think); (3) gives a privative meaning, as in *be'hēafđian* (behead). In some words, such as *be'cuman* (come), it is practically unmeaning.

for- (which is distinct from the preposition *for*) generally has the sense of 'loss' or 'destruction,' as in *for·dōn* (destroy), *for·weorþan* (perish). Of course, if the verb with which it is compounded already has this meaning, it acts merely as an intensitive, as in *for·brēotan* (break up, break), *for·scrincan* (shrink up). It also modifies in a bad sense generally, as in *for·sēon* (despise), or negatives, as in *for·bēo·dan* (forbid).

ge- originally meant 'together,' as in *ge·fēra* (fellow-traveller, companion) from *fēran* (travel). With verbs it often signifies 'completion,' 'attainment,' and hence 'success,' as in *ge·gān* (conquer), originally 'go over,' or 'reach,' *ge·winnan* (win) from *winnan* (fight). Hence generally prefixed to *hīeran* and *sēon*, *ge·hīeran* and *ge·sēon* strictly meaning 'succeed in hearing, seeing.' It is generally prefixed to past participles (p. 23), where it originally gave the meaning of completion—*ge·lufod* = 'completely loved.'

mis- = 'mis,' as in *mis·dēd* (misdeed).

n- = *ne* (not), as in *nā* (not), literally 'never,' *nāfre* (never), *næs* (was not) = *ne wæs*.

on- as a verbal prefix has nothing to do with the preposition *on*. It properly signifies 'separation,' as in *on·lūcan* (open) from *lūcan* (lock, close), but is often practically unmeaning, as in *on·ginnan* (begin).

or-, literally 'out of,' is privative, as in *orsorg* (unconcerned) from *sorg* (sorrow).

tō- as a verbal prefix has nothing to do with the preposition *tō* (which occurs in *tō·gædre*, 'together,' &c.), but signifies 'separation,' as in *tō·berstan* (burst asunder), *tō·brēgdan* (shake off), and hence 'destruction,' as in *tō·cwīesan* (crush to pieces, bruise).

un- negatives, as in *un·gesælig* (unhappy),

ENDINGS.

(a) NOUNS.

Personal.

-end, from the present participle *-ende*, = 'er':—*Hælend* (healer, Saviour), *būend* (dweller).

-ere = 'er':—*sāwere* (sower), *mynetere* (money-changer, minter) from *mynet* (coin).

-ing, patronymic, *æþeling* (son of a noble, prince) from *æþele* (noble).

Abstract.

-nes, fem. from adjectives:—*gōd-nes* (goodness), *rihtwīs-nes* (righteousness).

-uþ, -þo, fem., generally from adjectives:—*gēogub* (youth), *strengþo* (strength) from *strang*.

-ung, fem. from verbs:—*scotung* (shooting, shot), *hergung* (ravaging), from *scotian*, *hergian*.

The following are also independent words:—

-dōm, masc.:—*wīs-dōm* (wisdom), *þēow-dōm* (servitude).

-hād, masc.:—*cild-hād* (childhood).

-ræden, fem.:—*gēcwīd-ræden* (agreement) from *cwīde* (speech); *mann-ræden* (allegiance).

-scipe, masc.:—*frēond-scipe* (friendship). Concrete in *wæter-scipe* (piece of water, water).

(b) ADJECTIVES.

-en, with mutation, denotes 'material,' 'belonging to':—*gylden* (golden), *stānen* (of stone), *hæþen* (heathen) from *hæþ* (heath). In *seolcen* (silken) there is no mutation.

-feald = 'fold':—*hund-feald* (hundred-fold).

-ig:—*miht-ig* (mighty); *hāl-ig* (holy) from *hāl* (whole).

-isc, with mutation :—*Ēnglisc* (English) from *Angel*; *mennisc* (human) from *mann*.

-ol :—*swic-ol* (deceitful).

-iht, with mutation, denotes 'material,' 'nature':—*stān-iht* (stony).

-sum = 'some':—*hīer-sum* (obedient).

The following exist (sometimes in a different form) as independent words :—

-fæst :—*sōþ-fæst* (truthful).

-full :—*sorg-full* (sorrowful), *ge'lēaf-full* (believing, pious).

-lēas = 'less':—*ār-lēas* (dishonoured, wicked).

-lic (cp. *ge'lic*) = 'ly':—*folc-lic* (popular), *heofon-lic* (heavenly).

-weard = '-ward':—*sūþan-weard* (southward).

VERBS.

-lēcan :—*ān-lēcan* (unite), *ge'þwær-lēcan* (agree).

ADVERBS.

-e, the regular adverb-termination :—*lange* (long), *ge'lice* (similarly) from *lang*, *ge'lic*. Sometimes *-lice* (from *-lic*) is used to form adverbs, as *blīþe-lice* (gladly) from *blīþe*.

DERIVATIONS FROM PARTICIPLES.

Many abstract words are formed from present participles (often in a passive sense) and past participles (often in an active sense) :—

-nes :—*for'giefen-nes* (forgiveness), *ge'rgēd-nes* (narrative), *welwillend-nes* (benevolence).

-lic :—*unārīmed-lic* (innumerable).

-lice :—*welwillend-lice* (benevolently).

SYNTAX.

GENDER.

When masculine and feminine beings are referred to by the same adjective or pronoun, the adjective or pronoun is put in the neuter:—*hīe ge'samnodon hīe, ealle þā hēafod-menn, and ēac swelce wīf-menn . . and þā hīe blīpost wæron . .* (they gathered themselves, all the chief men, and also women . . and when they were most merry . .). Here *blīpost* is in the neuter plur.

CASES.

Accusative. Some verbs of asking (a question) and requesting, together with *lēran* (teach), take two accusatives, one of the person, and another of the thing:—*hīe hine ne dorston æniġ þing āscian* (they durst not ask him anything); *wē magon ēow rēd ge'lēran* (we can teach you a plan).

The accusative is used adverbially to express duration of time: *hwȳ stande gē hēr ealne dæg īdle?* (why stand ye here all the day idle?)

Dative. The dative in Old E. is of two kinds, (1) the dative proper, and (2) the instrumental dative, interchanging with the regular instrumental. It is not always easy to separate the two.

(1) The dative proper usually designates personal relations, and is frequently used with verbs, together with an accusative (generally of the thing). The dative is also used with adjectives. It is used not only with verbs of *giving*, &c., as in *hē sealde ælcum ānne fēning* (he gave each a penny); *addressing*, as in *ic ēow sēġe* (I say to you), *hē þancode his Dryhtne* (he thanked his Lord); but also with many verbs of *benefiting*, *influencing*, &c., as in *ne dō ic þē nānne tēonan* (I do thee no injury), *hīe noldon him līefan* (they would not allow

them to do so); *þām rēpum stierde* (restrained the cruel ones). Also in looser constructions, to denote the person indirectly affected, benefited, &c., as in *bycgap ēow ele* (buy for yourselves oil). Note especially the following idiom: *hīe gēsōhton Bretene Brettum tō fultume* (they came to Britain as a help to the Britains—to help them); *hē clipode Crīst him tō fultume* (he called Christ to his help).

The dative is also used with adjectives of nearness, likeness, &c.:—*Ēadmund cyning clipode ānne biscop þe him gēhēndost wæs* (King Edmund summoned a bishop who was nearest at hand to him); *heofona rīce is gēlic þām mangere þe sōhte þæt gōde mēregrot* (the kingdom of the heavens is like the merchant who sought the good pearl).

(2) The instrumental dative is used to denote the *instrument* and *manner* of an action: *hē gēgēndode ystum dēape* (he ended with an evil death). Hence its use to form adverbs, as in *sceaƿmælum* (sheafwise). It also signifies time when:—*þrim gēarum ær þām þe hē forþfērde* (three years before he died), which is also expressed by the instrumental itself:—*sēo wolde efsian ælce gēare þone sanct* (she used to cut the saint's hair every year); *þy fēorþan gēare his rīces* (in the fourth year of his reign). A past participle with a noun in the instrumental dative is used like the ablative absolute in Latin: *Hubba be-lāf on Norphymbra-lande, gēwunnenum sigē mid wælhrēownesse* (H. remained in Northumbria, victory having been won with cruelty).

Genitive. The genitive is often used in a partitive sense:—*his fēonda sum* (one of his enemies); *hiera fīf wæron dysige* (five of them were foolish). Hence it is generally used with *fela*, as in *fela wundra* (many miracles); also with numerals when used as substantives (p. 18).

The genitive is often used like an accusative to denote the object of various emotions and mental states, such as

joy, desire, remembering:—*hīe þæs fægnodon swīpe* (they rejoiced at it greatly); *mē lēofre wære þæt ic on gefeohte fēolle wiþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hīera eardes brūcan* (it would be pleasanter to me to fall in fight that my people might enjoy (possess) their country); *ic þæs gewilniġe* (I desire that); *ġif hē his fēores rōhte* (if he cared about his life); *hē wæs þæs Hælandes ġemyndig* (he was mindful of—he remembered the Saviour).

Some of these verbs, such as *biddan* (ask), take an accusative of the person and a genitive of the thing:—*hē hine hlāfes bitt* (he asks him for bread).

Verbs of *depriving, restraining, &c.*, have the same construction:—*nis Angel-cynn be dæled Dryhtnes hālgena* (England is not deprived of the Lord's saints).

Some verbs of *giving, &c.*, take a genitive of the thing and a dative of the person:—*him wæs of togen ælces fōdan* (they were deprived of all food).

The genitive is often used to *define* an adjective or noun:—*þū eart wierþe slēġes* (thou art worthy of death); *on þām ġēare þe Ælfred æbeling ān and twentiġ ġēara wæs* (in the year when Prince Alfred was twenty-one).

CONCORD.

Adjectives agree with their nouns not only when used attributively (*ġōde mēnn*), but also when the adjective follows the noun, either predicatively or in apposition:—*þā mēnn sind ġōde*; *hē ġe-seah ōþre idle standan* (he saw others standing idle); *hīe cōmon mid langum scīpum, nā manigum* (they came with long ships, not many).

APPOSITION.

In such expressions as 'the island of Britain,' the second noun is not put in the genitive, but the two are simply put in

apposition, both being declined separately :—*Breten iēgland*, on *Bretene* (*þām*) *iēglande*. In 'king Alfred,' &c., the proper name is put first in the same way :—*Ælfred æpeling* (prince Alfred); on *Æpelredes cyninges dæge* (in the days of king *Æpelred*).

There is a similar apposition with the adjective *sum* followed by a noun or pronoun, as in *sume þā mēnn* (some of the men); *þā þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weg* (while he sowed, some of them [the seeds] fell by the road). Sometimes the pronoun precedes, as in *þā bādon hīe sume þæt Samson mōste him macian sum gamen* (then some of them asked that Samson might make some sport for them).

Another kind of apposition occurs in instances like the following, where we have an adjective agreeing with a following noun, and denoting a part of it :—*hīe ġe sēton sūþanwearde Bretene ārest* (they occupied the south of Britain first); *sūþanweard hit* (= *þæt land*) *hæfdon Peohtas* (the Picts had the south part of it).

ADJECTIVES.

The weak forms are used :

(1) after the definite article :—*se æpelacyning* (the noble king); *þæs æpelan cyninges*, *þæt gōde mēregrot*, *þā gōdan mēregrotu*.

(2) after *þis* :—*þās earman landlēode* (these poor people, *pl.*); *þes hālga cyning* (this holy king), *þisses hālgan cyninges*.

(3) occasionally after other demonstrative and indefinite adjectives, and often after possessive pronouns :—*þīne dīeglan gold-hordas* (thy hidden treasures).

(4) in the vocative :—*þū yfla þēow and slāwa!* (thou bad and slothful servant); *ēalā þū lēofa cyning!* oh, thou dear king).

Note that *ōþer* always keeps the strong form : *þā ōþru dēor* (the other wild beasts). So also do the possessive pronouns :

þās mīn word (these my words). *Ān* in the sense of 'one' keeps the strong form to distinguish it from the weak *āna* = 'alone': *þæt ān dēorwierþe mēregrot* (the one precious pearl).

ARTICLES.

The definite article is omitted as in Modern English before names such as *God*, and also before *Dryhten* (the Lord), *Dēofol* (the Devil), although *se Dēofol* also occurs, and names of nations:—*Bretta cyning* (king of the Britons).

It is omitted in many prepositional combinations, not only in those where it is omitted in Modern English also, as in *sigefæst on sǣ and on lande* (victorious on sea and on land), but also in many others: *gewende tō wuda on gēan* (went back to the wood); *se flothere fērde eft tō scīpe* (the army of pirates went back to their ships); *hē fēng tō rīce* (he took the government—came to the throne).

The definite article is, on the other hand, sometimes used where it would not be in Modern E., as in *se mann* = 'man' (men in general).

The indefinite article is often not expressed at all:—*þæt dyde unhold mann* (an enemy did that); *hē be-stealcode on land swā swā wulf* (he stole to land like a wolf). Or it is expressed by *sum*: *on þām lande wæs sum mann, Lēofrīc gēhāten* (in that country was a man called L.). Or by *ān*, as in Modern English:—*ān wulf wearþ āsend tō be-werienne þæt hēafod wiþ þā oþru dēor* (a wolf was sent to protect the head against the other wild beasts).

PRONOUNS.

Hwæt is used interrogatively of persons where we should use 'who':—*hē nyste hwæt hīe wæron* (he did not know who they were).

VERBS.

NUMBER.

After *ǣlc þāra þe* (each of-those-who) the verb is put in the sing., agreeing not with *þāra þe* but with *ǣlc*:—*ǣlc þāra þe þās mīn word ge'hīerþ* (each of those who hear these my words).

When *þæt* or *þis* is connected with a plural predicate by means of the verb 'to be,' the verb is put in the plural:—*þæt wæron þā ærestan scīpu Deniscra manna þe Angel-cynnes land ge'sōhton* (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race).

Impersonal verbs take an accusative of the person, sometimes also with a genitive of the thing.

Others, such as *þyncan* (appear), take a dative of the person:—*wæs him ge'pūht þæt hīe be'hýdden þæt hēafod* (they thought they (the Danes) had hidden the head).

TENSES.

There being no future inflection in Old E., the present is used instead:—*ne ā'býhþ nǣfre Eādmund Hinguare* (Edmund will never submit to H.); *gā gē on mīnne wīngēard, and ic selle ēow þæt riht biþ* (go ye into my vineyard, and I will give you what is right). As we see in this example, there is a tendency to use *bēon* in a future sense. Another example is *gif ic bēo gebunden mid seofon rāpum, sōna ic bēo ge'wield* (if I am bound with seven ropes, I shall at once be overcome). The future is sometimes expressed by *will* and *shall*, as in Modern English, though generally with a sense of volition with the one, and of necessity with the other, the idea of simple futurity coming out most clearly in the preterites *wolde* and *scolde*:—

Hē ge'læhte āne lēon þe hine ā'bīlan wolde (he seized a lion

that was going to devour him); *hīe wēndon þæt hīe scolden mære onfōn* (they expected to receive more).

The preterite has the meaning of the modern

(1) Preterite and imperfect:—*se sǿwere ūt ēode his sǿd to sǿwenne, and þā þā hē sēow* . . (the sower went out to sow his seed, and while he was sowing . .).

(2) Perfect:—*hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic ġeċēas* (here is my servant, whom I have chosen);—*ūre cyning cōm nū hēr tō lande* (our king has just landed here).

(3) Pluperfect:—*þā þā ġe cōmon þe ymb þā ġndlyftan tīd cōmon* (when those came who had come at the eleventh hour).

Periphrastic tenses are sometimes formed, as in Modern E., by *hæbbe* and *hæfde* with the past participles, and often have the meanings of the modern perfect and pluperfect respectively, as in *nū ic hæbbe ġestriened ōþru twā pund* (now I have gained two other pounds), but even the pluperfect often has the sense of a simple preterite. The participle is undclinable in the later language, but originally it was declined, being really an adjective in apposition to the noun or pronoun governed by *habban*: *hīe hæfdon hīera cyning āworpenne* (they had deposed their king).

The pluperfect sense is often indicated by the addition of the adverb *āer* (before):—*his swēora, þe āer wæs forslægen* (his neck, which had been cut through).

The periphrastic forms of intransitive verbs are formed with *wesan*:—*sipþan hīe āfarene wēron* (after they had gone away). Here the participle always agrees with the noun or pronoun with which it is connected.

The periphrases with the present participle have no distinctive meanings of duration, &c.:—*ān mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē ġe hāten* (a man dwelt in Israel called Manue).

PASSIVE.

The passive is formed with *wesan* or *weorþan* with the past participle. These forms are very vague in meaning, and the distinction between the two auxiliaries is not clearly marked, but *wesan* appears to indicate a state, *weorþan* an action.

wearþ ge'lofod is generally preterite or perfect in meaning: *ān wulf wearþ ā'send* (a wolf was sent); *mīne lēofe þeġnas, þe on hiera bēddum wurdon of'slāġene* (my beloved thanes, who have been killed in their beds).

wæs ge'lofod, indicating a state, is naturally pluperfect in meaning:—*se ārendraca sǣġde his hlāforde hū him ge'andwyrð wæs* (the messenger told his lord how he had been answered).

SUBJUNCTIVE.

The subjunctive states something not as a fact, as in the indicative, but merely as an object of thought. Hence it is used to express wish, conditions, doubt, &c.

A. In principal sentences.

Wish and *command* (often nearly equivalent to the imperative):—*þæs him sīe wuldor and lof ā būtan ġnde* (therefore let there be to him praise and glory ever without end); *ne hē ealu ne drince nǣfre opþe wīn* (nor shall he ever drink ale or wine).

B. In dependent sentences.

The chief cases are the following:—

(1) In *indirect narrative* and *question*: *sēo cwēn sǣġde þæt hiere nāre be healfum dǣle ġe'sǣġd be Salomones mǣrþo* (the queen said that she had not been told about Solomon's glory by half); *ic āsciġe hwēr sēo offrung sīe* (I ask where the offering is); *menn woldon scēawian hū hē lǣġe* (men

wished to see how he lay). When the statement in the indirect narration is perfectly certain in itself, and not merely accepted on the authority of the speaker, it is put in the indicative:—*hē hiere sægde on hwæm his miht wæs* (he told her what his strength consisted in).

(2) After verbs of *desiring* and *commanding*:—

þæs ic ġerwilniġe and ġerwysce mid mōde þæt ic āna ne be life æfter mīnum lēofum þegnum (that I desire and wish with heart that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes).

(3) To express *purpose*:—*þȳ lēs ġē þone hwæte āwyrtwalien* (lest ye root up the wheat);—*Dryhten āstāġ niþer, tō bām þæt hē ġe'sāwe þā burg* (the Lord descended, in order that he might see the city).

(4) To express *result*:—*þū næfst þā mihte þæt þū mæġe him wiþstandan* (thou hast not the power that thou canst withstand him).

(5) To express *hypothetical comparison* (as if):—*se wulf folġode forþ mid þām hēafde, swelce hē tam wære* (the wolf followed on with the head, as if he were tame); *hē ġelæhte āne lēon, and tōbræġd hīe tō styccum, swelce hē tōtære ticcen* (he seized a lion and tore her to pieces, as if he were rending a kid).

(6) In *conditional* clauses, generally with *ġif* or *būtan*, and in *concessive* clauses with *þēah*, *þēah þe*:—*God wāt þæt ic nyle ābūġan fram his bīġengum æfre, swelte ic, libbe ic* (God knows that I will not swerve from his worship ever, whether I die or live); *þās flotmenn cumað, and þē cwicne ġe'bindað, būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore ġe'beorge* (these pirates will come and bind thee alive, unless thou savest thy life with flight); *God hielt Ēadmund hālne his lichaman oþ þone miçlan dæg, þēah þe hē on moldan cōme* (God will keep Edmund

with his body whole until the great day, although he has come to earth—been buried). Sometimes the idea of ‘if’ must be got from the context:—*clīpiap tō þissum gieftum swā hwelce swā gē gē mēten* (summon to this wedding whomsoever ye meet, = *if* ye meet any one); *hīe be hēton hiere sceahtas wiþ þām þe hēo be swice Samson* (they promised her money in consideration of her betraying Samson, = *if* she would . .).

When the statement is assumed as unreal, instead of merely hypothetical, as in the above instances, both clauses are put in the subjunctive, the preterite being substituted for the present, as in Modern English also, where *if I were . .* implies *I am not . .*. The modern distinction between *if I were* and *if I had been*, the former corresponding to the present indicative *I am not*, the latter to the preterite *I was not*, is not made in Old English, which uses *gif ic wære* in both instances. Sometimes the ‘if’-clause has to be supplied in thought:—*mē lēofre wære þæt ic on gē feohte fēolle wiþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan* (I would rather fall in fight that my people might possess their country), where we must supply some such clause as *gif hit swā bēon mihle* (if it might be so—if it were possible to save my people by my death).

(7) In clauses dependant on a *negative sentence*:—*nīs nān þing þe his mihte wiþstande* (there is nothing that resists his might). Sometimes the negation must be gathered from the context, as in *se hālgas is mærra þonne menn mægen āsmēan* (the saint is more illustrious than men can conceive = the saint is so illustrious that no men can conceive it).

(8) In other cases, to express uncertainty, futurity, &c.: *þīn rīce gēwilt fram þē, oþ þæt þū wite þæt God gēwilt manna rīca* (thy kingdom shall depart from thee, till thou knowest that God rules the kingdoms of men); *uton*

weorþian ūrne naman, ær þām þe wē sīen tō dǣlde geond ealle eorþan! (let us make our name famous, before we are dispersed over the earth).

The preterite subjunctive is often expressed by *should* and *would* with an infinitive, as in Modern English.

Scolde is used after verbs of *desiring*, *requesting* and *commanding*:—*biddende þone Ælmihtigan þæt hē him ārian scolde* (praying the Almighty to have mercy on him). In the following example the verb of commanding is understood from the noun *ārende*:—*hē sende tō þām cyninge lēotlic ārende, þæt hē ābūgan scolde tō his mannrādenne, gif hē his fēores rōhte* (he sent to the king an arrogant message, that he was to turn to his allegiance, if he cared about his life).

Wolde is used after verbs of *purpose*:—*se cyning ēode inn þæt he wolde gesēon þā þe þær sæton* (the king went in to see those who were sitting there).

INFINITIVE.

After verbs of commanding the infinitive often seems to have a passive sense:—*hīe hēton him sendan mārān fultum* (they ordered that more forces should be sent to them). So also after verbs of hearing, &c.:—*þæt mǣste wæl þe wē seġgan hīerdon* (the greatest slaughter we have heard told of). In such cases an indefinite pronoun has been omitted: 'ordered them to send . .' etc.

GERUND.

The gerund is used—

(1) to express purpose:—*ūt ēode se sǣwere his sǣd tō sǣwenne* (the sower went forth to sow his seed).

(2) it defines or determines an adjective (adverb or noun): *hit is scandlic ymb swelc tō sprecenne* (it is shameful to speak of such things).

PREPOSITIONS.

Some prepositions govern the accusative, such as *þurh* (through), *ymbe* (about); some the dative (and instrumental), such as *æfter* (after), *æf* (before), *æt* (at), *be* (by), *binnan* (within), *būtan* (without), *for* (for), *fram* (from), *of* (of), *tō* (to).

Some govern both accusative and dative, such as *ofer* (over), *on* (on, in), *under* (under). The general rule is that when motion is implied they take the accusative, when rest is implied, the dative. Thus *on* with the accusative signifies 'into,' with the dative 'in.' But this rule is not strictly followed, and we often find the accusative used with verbs of rest, as in *hē his hūs ge'timbrode ofer stān* (he built his house on a rock), and conversely, the dative with verbs of motion, as in *hīe fēollon on stānihte* (they fell on stony ground).

As regards the use and meaning of the prepositions, it must be noticed that *in* is very seldom used, its place being supplied by *on*, the meaning 'on' being in its turn often expressed by *ofer*, as in the passage just quoted.

When a thing is referred to, *þær* is substituted for *hit*, the preposition being joined on to the *þær*, so that, for instance, *þær-tō* corresponds to *tō him*; *hīe lēddon þone cyning tō ānum trēowe*, and *tiegdon hine þær-tō* (they led the king to a tree, and tied him to it). So also *hēr-beēastan* is equivalent to 'east of this (country).'

Prepositions sometimes follow, instead of preceding the words they modify, sometimes with other words intervening: *hīe scuton mid gafelocum him tō* (they shot at him with missiles); *hīe cwædon him betwēonan* (they said among themselves); *þām Elmihtigan tō lofe*, *þe hīe on ge'tiefdon* (to the praise of the Almighty, in whom they believed), where *on*

refers to the indeclinable *þe*. So also in *þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode* (the house he dwelt in).

Where the noun modified by such a preposition is not expressed, the preposition becomes an adverb: *se cyning sēnde his here tō, and forðyde þā mannsłagan* (the king sent his army to the place, and destroyed the murderers).

NEGATION.

The negative particle is *ne*, which drops its *e* before some common verbs and pronouns, as in *nīs = ne is*, *nān = ne ān*. The negative particle is prefixed to every finite verb in a sentence, and to all the words besides which admit the contracted forms:—*tōcwīesed hrēod hē ne forbriett* (he breaks not the bruised reed), *hit nā ne fēoll* (it did not fall); *nān mann nyste nān þing* (no man knew anything). So also with *ne . . ne = 'neither . . nor'*: *ne flitt hē ne hē ne hrīemp* (he neither disputes nor cries out).

CORRELATION.

Correlation is often more fully expressed in Old than in Modern English, as in *þā þā menn slēpon, þā cōm his fēonda sum* = 'when the men slept, then came one of his enemies.' In *þā þā* = 'when' the two correlatives are brought immediately together:—*þā þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wip weg* = 'then when he sowed, some of them fell by the road.' In the following example the conjunction *þæt* is correlative with the pronoun *þæt*:—*þæs ic ġewilniġe þæt ic āna ne be līfe æfter mīnum lēofum þegnum*—'that I desire, that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes.' Sometimes a word is used to include both the demonstrative and the relative meaning:—*hē ġebrōhte hine þær hē hine ær ġenam* (he brought him to the place where he took him from).

WORD-ORDER.

The Old English word-order resembles that of German in many respects, though it is not so strict, thus:—

The verb comes before its nominative when the sentence is headed by an adverb or adverbial group, or when the object or predicate is put at the head of the sentence:—*þā cwæþ se cyning* (then said the king); *ārest wæron būend þisses landes Brettas* (at first the Britons were the inhabitants of this country); *on his dagum cōmon ārest þrēo sċipu* (in his days three ships first came); *þæt bāron olfendas* (camels carried it); *mære is se God þe Daniël on belġefþ* (great is the God that Daniel believes in).

The infinite often comes at the end of the sentence; *wē magon ēow rād ġelāran* (we can teach you a plan).

The finite verb often comes at the end in dependent sentences, an auxiliary verb often coming after an infinitive or participle; *þæt wæron þā ārestan sċipu Dēniscra manna þe Angel-cynnes land ġe'sōhton* (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race); *þæt mæste wæl þe wē sēġan hīerdon oþ þisne andweardan dæg* (the greatest slaughter that we have heard tell of up to this present day); *þæt hīe þone Godes mann ābġtan scolden* (in order that they should devour the man of God).

There is a tendency to put the verb at the end in principal sentences also, or, at least, to bring it near the end: *hiene man ofslōġ* (they killed him); *hīe þār siġe nāmon* (they got the victory there).

GENERAL TABLE OF ENDINGS.

NOUNS.

STRONG.				WEAK.		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>
<i>Sg. N.</i>	—	—	-(u)	-a	-e	-e
<i>A.</i>	—	—	-(e)	-an	-e	-an
<i>D.</i>	-e	-e	-e	-an	-an	-an
<i>G.</i>	-es	-es	-e	-an	-an	-an
				}		
<i>Pl. N.</i>	-as	-(u)	-a		-an	
<i>D.</i>	-um	-um	-um		-um	
<i>G.</i>	-a	-a	-(en)a		-ena	

ADJECTIVES.

<i>Sg. N.</i>	—	—	-(u)	-a	-e	-e
<i>A.</i>	-ne	—	-(e)	-an	-e	-an
<i>D.</i>	-um	-um	-re	-an	-an	-an
<i>G.</i>	-es	-es	-re	-an	-an	-an
<i>I.</i>	-e	-e	(-re)	(-an	-an	-an)
<i>Pl. N.</i>	-e	-(u)	-e			
					-an	
<i>D.</i>		-um			-um	
<i>G.</i>		-ra			-ra	

VERBS.

PRESENT.			PRETERITE.	
	<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>
<i>Sg. 1.</i>	-e;	-ige	- ; -de	-e; -de
2.	-(e)st;	-ast	-e; -dest	-e; -de
3.	-(e)p;	-ap	- ; -de	-e; -de
<i>Pl.</i>	-ap;	-iap	-on; -don	-en; -den

Imper. sg. -(a); *pl.* -(i)ap. *Infin.* -(i)an.

Partic. pres. -(i)ende; *pret.* -en, -ed, -od. *Ger.* (i)enne.

TEXTS.

I.

SENTENCES.

Ān on-ginn is ealra þinga, þæt is God æl-mihtig. Se ge-lēafa þe biþ būtan gōdum weorcum, sē is dēad; þis sind þāra apostola word. Ic eom gōd hierde: se gōda hierde selp his āgen lif for his scēapum. Ūre Ā-liesend is se gōda hierde, and wē crīstene mēnn sind his scēap. Se mōna his 5 leoht ne selp, and steorran of heofone feallap. Swā swā wæter ā-dwæscþ fyr, swā ā-dwæscþ sēo ælmesse synna.

Ealle ge-sceafta, heofonas and englas, sunnan and mōnan, steorran and eorþan, eall nīetenu and ealle fuglas, sǣ and ealle fiscas God ge-scōp and ge-worhte on siex dagum; and 10 on þām seofoþan dæge hē ge-ēndode his weorc; and hē be-hēold þā eall his weorc þe hē ge-worhte, and hīe wǣron eall swīpe gōd. Hē fērde geond manigu land, bodiende Godes ge-lēafan. Hē for-lēt eall woruld-þing. Se cyning be-bēad þæt man scolde ofer eall Angel-cynn scīpu wyrcan; 15 and hīera wæs swā fela swā nǣfre ær ne wæs on nānes cyninges dæge. Se cyning hēt ofslēan ealle þā Dēniscan mēnn þe on Angel-cynne wǣron.

Þā ne mihton hīe him nān word and-swarian, ne nān mann ne dorste hine nān þing mǣre āscian. Hīe fuhton 20

on þā burg ealne dæg, and þōhton þæt hie hie scolden ā·brecan. Se eorl ge·wende west tō Īr·lande, and wæs þær ealne þone winter. Æpelred cyning and Ælfred his brōþor fuhton wip ealne þone hēre on Æsces·dūne.

- 25 Se mann is ēce on ānum dæle, þæt is, on þære sǣwle; hēo ne ge·endap nǣfre. Gif se biscop dēp be his āgnum willan, and wile bindan þone un·scyldigan, and þone scyldigan ā·liesan, þonne for·liet hē þā miht þe him God for·geaf. Þeod winp on·gēan þeode, and rīce on·gēan rīce.
- 30 Ealle mēnn ēow hatiap for minum naman. Hē ge·worhte fela·wundra binnan þām fierste þe hē biscop wæs. Hē ge·hælde sum wif mid hālgum wætre. Se cyning wearp of·slægen fram his āgnum folce. On þām ilcan gēare wæs se micla hungor geond Angel·cynn. Se mæsse·prēost āscap
- 35 þæt cild, and cwipþ : ‘Wip·sæcst þū dēofle?’ Þonne and·wyrst se god·fæder, and cwipþ : ‘Ic wip·sace dēofle.’ God ælmihtiga, ge·miltsa mē synn·fullum! Æpelred cyning cōm hām tō his āgenre þeode, and hē glædlice fram him eallum on·fangen wearp.
- 40 Crīst, ūre Dryhten, be·bēad his leornung·cnihtum þæt hie scolden tǣcan eallum þeodum þā þing þā hē self him tǣhte. Gif gē for·giefap mannum hiera synna, þonne for·giefþ ēower se heofonlica Fæder ēowre synna. Ne mæg nān mann twām hlāfordum þeowian : oppe hē ānne hataþ and
- 45 oþerne lufap, oppe hē biþ ānum ge·hiersum and oþrum un·gehiersum.

Se cyning nam þæs eorles sunu mid him tō Engla·lande. Mēnn be·hōfiap gōdre lāre on þissum tīman, þe is ge·endung þisse worulde. Se lichama, þe is þære sǣwle rēaf, and-

50 biðap þæs miclan dōmes; and þeah hē bēo tō dūste for-

·molsnod, God hine ā·rærþ, and ge·bringþ tō·gædre sǽwle and lichaman tō þǽm ēcan life. Hwælc fæder wile sellan his cilde stān, gif hit hine hlāfes bitt? Ā·giefaþ þǽm cāsere þā þing þe þæs cāseres sind, and Gode þā þing þe Godes sind. Sēo sǽwol and-bīdaþ þæs ēcan æristes.

55

Hē wæs cyning ofer eall Ēngla-land twēntig wintra. God ælmihtig is ealra cyninga cyning, and ealra hlāforda hlāford. Dēofol is ealra un-riht-wīstra manna hēafod, and þā yflan mēnn sind his limu. Synnfulra manna dēap is yfel and earmlic, for þǽm þe hīe farap of þissum scortan life tō ēcum 60 wītum. Hū fela hlāfa hæbbe gē? Seofon, and fēa fisca. Ne ge·wilna þū ōþres mannes æhta!

On þǽm landum eardodon Ēngle, ær þǽm þe hīe hider on land cōmon. Hīe fuhton on þā burg ealne dæg, ac hīe ne mihton hīe ā·breacan. Þā ēodon hīe tō hiera scīpum. Þær 65 bēoþ swīpe manige byrig on þǽm lande, and on ælcere byrig biþ cyning.

God cwæp tō Noē: 'Ic wile for·dōn eall mann-cynn mid wætre for hiera synnum, ac ic wile ge·healdan þē, and þīn wif, and þīne þrīe suna.' Ān mann hæfde twēgen suna; þā 70 cwæp hē tō þǽm ieldran: 'gā and wyrc tō·dæg on mīnum win-gearde.' Þā cwæp hē: 'ic nyle:' ēode þēah siþþan tō þǽm wīngearde. Hē dyde his fæder willan. Se prēost cwæp tō þǽm folce: 'Ic ēow blētsige on naman þæs Fæder, þæs Suna, and þæs Hālgan Gāstes.' Āra þīnum fæder and 75 þīnre mēder! Sum wif cōm tō Crīste, and bæd for hiere dehter. Sēo dohtor wearþ ge·hæled þurh ge·lēafan þære mōdor.

Bēoþ ge·myndige þāra twēgra worda þe Dryhten cwæp on

80 his god-spelle! Hē cwæp: 'Forġiefap, and ēow biþ for-
ġiefen; sellap, and ēow biþ ġe-seald.'

Twēgen mēnn ēodon intō Godes temple hīe tō ġe-bid-
denne. Ælfred cyning fōr mid þrim sċipum ūt on sǣ, and
ġe-feaht wiþ fēower sċip-hlæstas Dēniscra manna, and þāra
85 sċipa twā ġe-nam, and þā mēnn of-slægene wǣron þe
þær-on wǣron. Þā cōmon þrēo sċipu. Þā ġe-fēngon hīe
þāra þrēora sċipa twā, and þā mēnn of-slōgon, ealle būtan
fifum. Se witega ā-wrāt be þām fēower nīetenum þe him
æt-iewdu wǣron, þæt hīe hæfden ēagan him on ælce healfe.
90 An þāra nīetena wæs on mēnniscra onsīene him æt-iewed,
ōper on lēon onsīene, þridde on cealfes, fēorþe on earnes.

God þone ærestan mann rihtne and gōdne ġe-scōp, and
eall mann-cynn mid him. Ælfred Æpelwulfing wæs cyning
ofer eall Angel-cynn būtan þām dǣle þe under Dēna on-
95 wealde wæs. Ælc gōd trēow bierþ gōde wæstmas, and ælc
yfel trēow bierþ yfle wæstmas; ne mæg þæt gōde trēow
beran yfle wæstmas, ne þæt yfle trēow gōde wæstmas.
Ēadigu sind ēowru ēagan, for þām þe hīe ġe-seōþ, and
ēowru ēaran, for þām þe hīe ġe-hierap. Swā hwā swā selþ
100 ānum þurstigum mēnn ceald wæter on minum naman, ne
for-liest hē his mēde. Ne fare ġē on hǣpenra manna weġe!
Gōd mann of gōdum gold-horde bringþ gōd forþ; and yfel
mann of yflum goldhorde bringþ yfel forþ.

Gregōrius se hālga pāpa is rihtlice ġe-cweden Ængliscra
105 þēode apostol. Þā hē ġe-seah þæt se mǣsta dǣl þære þēode
his lāre forsāwon, þā for-lēt hē hīe, and ġe-cēas þā hǣþnan
lēode. Ġif se blindra blindne lætt, hīe feallap bēgen on ānne
pytt. Se Hālga Gāst is lufu and willa þæs Fæder and þæs
Suna; and hīe sind ealle ġe-lice mihtige. Betera is sēo
110 sǣwol þonne se mēte, and bētera se lichama þonne his scrūd.

Sēo sāwol is gāst, and be eorþlicum meṭtum ne leofaþ. Be-healdaþ þās flēogendan fuglas, þe ne sāwaþ ne ne ripaþ, ac se heofonlica Fæder hīe ā-fētt. Hē cwæþ, 'Ic neom oþrum mannum ge'lic;' swelce hē cwæde, 'Ic āna eom riht-wis, and þā oþre sind synn-fulle.'

115

Þā se Hælend þanon fōr, þā folgodon him twēgen blinde, cweþende: 'Ge'miltsa unc, Dauides sunu!' Hē cwæþ tō him: 'Ge'liefē gīt þæt ic inc mæge ge'hælan?' Hē cwæþ: 'Sīe inc æfter incrum ge'lēafan.' Æþelstān cyning fōr inn on Scot-land, ægþer ge mid land-hēre ge mid scīp-hēre, ¹²⁰ and his micel ofer-hergode. Se mann þe God for'giett, God for'giett ēac hine. Farap, and lērap ealle pēoda! Lērap hīe þæt hīe healden eall þā þing þe ic ēow be'bēad! Sume meṇn sægdon be him þæt hē wære Ælfredes sunu cyninges. Se Hælend āscode his leornung-cnihtas, 'Hwone seċgap ¹²⁵ meṇn þæt sīe mannes Sunu?' Hwæt seċge gē þæt ic sīe? Þū eart þæs libbandan Godes sunu. Crīst cwæþ be his Fæder: 'Gē seċgap þæt hē ēower God sīe, and gē hine ne on'cnēowon.' Gif hīe þone hālgan Fæder on'cnēowen, þonne under-fēngen hīe mid ge'lēafan his Sunu, þe hē ā- ¹³⁰ seṇde tō middan-gearde. Se weġ is swīpe nearu and sticol sē þe lætt tō heofona rīce; and se weġ is swīpe brād and smēpe sē þe lætt tō helle wīte. Dysig biþ se weġ-fērenda mann sē þe nimþ þone smēþan weġ þe hīne mis-lætt, and for-lætt þone sticolan þe hine ge'bringþ tō þære byrig. Þæt ¹³⁵ ic ēow seċge on pēostrum, seċgap hit on leohte; and þæt gē on ēare ge'hierap, bodiap uppan hrōfum. Hīe scufon ūt hīera scīpu, and ge'wēndon him be'geondan sē.

Healdaþ and dōþ swā hwæt swā hīe seċgap; and ne dō gē nā æfter hīera weorcum: hīe seċgap, and ne dōþ. Eall ¹⁴⁰ hīera weorc hīe dōþ þæt meṇn hīe ge'seon. Hīe lufiap þæt

man hie grēte on strætum. Ealā gē.næddran and næddrena
cynn, hū flēo gē fram helle dōme ?

Wē sind ealle cuman on þissum and-weardan life, and
145 ūre eard nis nā hēr ; ac wē sind hēr swelce weġ-fērende
menn : ān cymþ, oþer færþ. Hwelc mann selþ his bearne
næddran, gif hit fises bitt ? Ælc þāra þe bitt, hē on-fēhþ ;
and sē þe sēcþ, hē hit fint. Ne gæþ ælc þāra on heofona
rīce þe cwipþ tō mē, ‘Dryhten, Dryhten ;’ ac sē þe wyrþþ
150 mīnes Fæder willan þe on heofonum is, sē gæþ on heofona
rīce. Nis hit nā gōd þæt man nime bearna hlāf and hun-
dum weorpe. Ic hæbbe þegnas under mē : and ic cwepe tō
þissum, ‘gā,’ and hē gæþ ; and tō ‘oþrum, ‘cum,’ and hē
cymþ, and tō mīnum þēowe, ‘wyrþ þis,’ and hē wyrþþ.

155 Se Hælend ġe·nam þā fif hlāfas, and blētsode, and tō-
bræc, and tō·dælde be·twix þām sittendum ; swā ġe·lice ēac
þā fīscas tō·dælde ; and hie ealle ġe·nōg hæfdon. Þā þe
þær æton wæron fēower þūsend manna, būtan cildum and
wifum. Hie cōmon tō him, and tō him ġebædon, and þus
160 cwædon : ‘Sōþlice þū eart Godes sunu.’ Ne wēne ġē þæt
ic cōme sibbe on eorþan to sēdenne : ne cōm ic sibbe tō
sēdenne, ac sweord. Hē be·bēad þæt hie sæten ofer þære
eorþan. Hē sæġde þæt Norþ-manna land wære swīpe lang
and swīpe smæl.

165 Hie ealle on þone cyning wæron feohtende, oþ þæt hie
hine ofslæġenne hæfdon. Ælc mann þe oþre menn for·sihþ
biþ fram Gode for·sewen. Sē þe ēaran hæbbe tō ġe·hīerenne,
ġe·hīere. Gōd is ūs hēr tō bēonne.

God cwæþ tō ānum witegan, sē wæs Ionas ġe·hāten :
170 ‘Far tō þære byrig, and boda þær þā word þe ic þē sēġe.’

Lufiþ ēowre fiend, and dōþ wel þām þe ēow yfel dōþ. Lufa Dryhten þinne God on ealre þinre heortan, and on ealre þinre sawle, and on eallum þinum mōde. Sē þe ne lufiþ his brōþor, þone þe hē ġe'sihþ, hū mæg hē lufian God, þone þe hē ne ġe'sihþ licham-lice? Seġe ūs hwonne þās 175 þing ġe'weorþen, and hwelc tācen sīe þīnes tō-cymes and worulde ġe'endunge.

Se Hælend cwæþ tō ānum his leornung-cnihta, sē wæs hāten Philippus : 'Mid hwæm magon wē bycġan hlāf þissum folce?' Wel wiste Crīst hwæt hē dōn wolde, and hē wiste 180 þæt Philippus þæt nyste. God mæg dōn eall þing; wē sculon wundrian his mihte, and ēac ġe'liēfan. Crīst ā'rærde Lazarum of dēaþe, and cwæþ tō his leornung-cnihtum : 'Tō-liasap his bēndas, þæt hē gān mæġe.' God is ælmihtig, and mæg dōn eall þæt hē wile. Ġē nyton on hwelcre tīde 185 ēower hlāford cuman wile. For þām bēo ġē ġearwe; for þām þe mannes Sunu wile cuman on þære tīde þe ġē nyton. Se Hælend cwæþ be his Fæder : 'Ic hine cann, and ġif ic seġġe þæt ic hine ne cunne, þonne bēo ic lēas, ēow ġe'lic.'

Se dēofol cwæþ tō Crīste : 'Ġif þū sīe Godes sunu, cwep 190 tō þissum stānum þæt hīe bēon ā'wende tō hlāfum.' Þā and-wyrde se Hælend, and cwæþ : 'Hit is ā'writen, "ne leofaþ se mann nā be hlāfe ānum, ac leofaþ be eallum þām wordum þe gāþ of Godes mūpe.'" Se Hælend cōm tō him, þær hīe wæron ġe'gadrode, and cwæþ : 'Sīe sibb betwix 195 ēow; ic hit eom; ne bēo ġē nā ā'fyrhte.' Fæder ūre, þū þe eart on heofonum, sīe þīn nama ġe'hālgod. Wē syngodon, wē dydon un-rihtlice; seġe ūs for'ġiefnesse : hwæt sculon wē dōn?

II.

FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

VII. 24-7.

Ælc þāra þe þās mīn word ge·hīerþ, and þā wyrçþ, biþ
ge·lic þām wīsan were, sē his hūs ofer stān ge·timbrode.
þā cōm þær regen and micel flōd, and þær blēowon windas,
and ā·hruron on þæt hūs, and hit nā ne fēoll : sōþlice hit
5 wæs ofer stān ge·timbrod.

And ælc þāra þe ge·hīerþ þās mīn word, and þā ne wyrçþ,
sē biþ ge·lic þām dysigan mēnn, þe ge·timbrode his hūs ofer
sand·ceosol. þā rīnde hit, and þær cōm flōd, and blēowon
windas, and ā·hruron on þæt hūs, and þæt hūs fēoll ; and
10 his hryre wæs micel.

XII. 18-21.

Hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic ge·cēas ; mīn ge·corena, on þām
wel ge·licode mīnre sāwle : ic ā·sette mīnne gāst ofer hine,
and dōm hē bodað þeodum. Ne flitt hē, ne hē ne hrīemþ,
ne nān mann ne ge·hīerþ his stefne on strætum. Tō·cwīesed
15 hrēod hē ne for·brīett, and smēocende fleax hē ne ā·dwāescþ,
ær þām þe hē ā·weorpe dōm tō siġe. And on his naman
þeoda ge·hyhtaþ.

XIII. 3-8.

Sōþlice ūt ēode se sāwere his sād tō sāwenne. And þā
þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weġ, and fuglas cōmon
20 and æton þā. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on stānihte, þær hit

næfde micle eorþan, and hrædlice ūp sprungon, for þæm þe hie næfdon þære eorþan dīepan; sōþlice, ūp sprungenre sunnan, hie ā·drūgodon and for·scruncan, for þæm þe hie næfdon wyrtruman. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on þornas, and þā þornas wēoðon, and for·þrysmdon þā. Sumu sōþlice 25 fēollon on gōde eorþan, and sealdon wæstm, sum hund-fealdne, sum siextig-fealdne, sum þritig-fealdne.

XIII. 24-30.

Heofona rīce is ge·worden þæm mēnn ge·lic þe sēow gōd sǣd on his æcere. Sōþlice, þā þā mēnn slēpon, þā cōm his fēonda sum, and ofer·sēow hit mid coccele on·middan þæm 30 hwæte, and fērde þanon. Sōþlice, þā sēo wyrt wēox, and þone wæstm brōhte, þā æt·iewde se coccel hine. Þā ēodon þæs hlāfordes þēowas and cwædon: ‘Hlāford, hū, ne sēowe þū gōd sǣd on þīnum æcere? hwanon hæfde hē coccel?’ Þā cwæp hē: ‘þæt dyde unhold mann.’ Þā cwædon þā 35 þēowas: ‘Wilt þū, wē gāþ and gadriap hie?’ Þā cwæp hē: ‘Nese: þy læs gē þone hwæte ā·wyrtwalien, þonne gē þone coccel gadriap. Lætāþ ægþer weaxan oþ rīp-tīman; and on þæm rīptīman ic seċge þæm rīperum: “gadriap ærest þone coccel, and bindaþ scēaf-mælum tō for·bærnenne; 49 and gadriap þone hwæte intō mīnum bērne.”’

XIII. 44-8.

Heofona rīce is ge·lic ge·hȳddum gold-horde on þæm æcere. Þone be·hȳtt se mann þe hine fint, and for his blisse gæþ, and seþ eall þæt hē āh, and ge·bygþ þone æcer.

Eft is heofona rīce ge·lic þæm mangere þe sōhte þæt gōde 45 mēre-grot. Þā hē funde þæt ān dēor-wierþe mēregrot, þā ēode hē, and sealde eall þæt hē āhte, and bohte þæt mēre-grot.

Eft is heofona rīce ġe'lic ā'seundum nette on þā sǣ, and of
 50 ælcum fisc-cynne gadriendum. Þā hīe þā þæt nett ūp
 ā'tugon, and sǣton be þǣm strande, þā ġe'curon hīe þā
 ġōdan on hiera fatu, and þā yflan hīe ā'wurpon ūt.

XVIII. 12-14.

Ġif hwelc mann hæfþ hund scēapa, and him losaþ ān of
 þǣm, hū, ne for'lætt hē þā nigon and hund'nigontig on þǣm
 55 muntum, and gǣþ, and sēcþ þæt ān þe for'wearþ? And ġif
 hit ġe'limppþ þæt hē hit fint, sōþlice ic ēow seġge þæt hē
 swiþor ġe'blissaþ for þǣm ānum þonne for þǣm nigon and
 hund'nigontigum þe nā ne losodon.

XX. 1-16.

Heofona rīce is ġe'lic þǣm hīredes ealdre, þe on ærne-
 60 mergen ūt ēode ā'hýran wyrhtan on his wīn-ġeard. Ġe'wor-
 denre ġe'cwīd-rǣdenne þǣm wyrhtum, hē sealde ælcum ānne
 pening wīþ his dǣges weorce, and ā'seunde hīe on his wīn-
 ġeard. And þā hē ūt ēode ymbe undern-tīd, hē ġe'seah
 ōpre on strǣte idles standan. Þā cwæþ hē: 'Gā ġē on
 65 mīnne wīnġeard, and ic selle ēow þæt riht biþ.' And hīe þā
 ferdon. Eft hē ūt ēode ymbe þā siextan and nigōþan
 tīd, and dyde þǣm swā ġe'lice. Þā ymbe þā endlystan
 tīd hē ūt ēode, and funde ōpre standende, and þā sǣgde hē:
 'Hwý stande ġē hēr ealne dæg idles?' Þā cwædon hīe:
 70 'For þǣm þe ūs nān mann ne hýrde.' Þā cwæþ hē: 'And
 gā ġē on mīnne wīnġeard.'

Sōþlice þā hit wæs æfen ġe'worden, þā sǣgde se wīnġeardes
 hlāford his ġe'rēfan: 'Clīpa þā wyrhtan, and ā'ġief him
 hiera mēde; on'ginn fram þǣm y'temestan oþ þone fyrme-
 75 stan.' Eornostlice þā þā ġe'cōmon þe ymbe þā endlystan
 tīd cōmon, þā on'fengon hīe ælc his pening. And þā þe

þær ærest cōmon, wēndon þæt hīe scolden māre on'fōn ; þā on'fēngon hīe syndrige þeningas. Þā on'gunnon hīe mūr-
 nian on'gēan þone hīredes ealdor, and þus cwædon : ' Þās
 ytemestan worhton āne tīd, and þū dydest hīe ge'lice ūs, 80
 þe bæron byrþenna on þisses dāges hātan.' Þā cwæp hē
 and-swariende hīera ānum : ' Ēalā þū frēond, ne dō ic þē
 nānne tēonan ; hū, ne cōme þū tō mē tō wyrēenne wīp
 ānum þeninge ? Nim þæt þīn is, and gā ; ic wile þissum
 ytemestum seġllan eall swā miċel swā þē. Oppe ne mōt ic 85
 dōn þæt ic wile ? Hwæper þe þīn ēage mǎnfull is for þām
 þe ic gōd eom ? Swā bēoþ þa fyrmestan ytemeste, and þā
 ytemestan fyrmeste ; sōþlice manige sind ge'clipode, and
 fēa ge'corene.'

XXII. 2-14.

Heofonā rīce is ge'lic þām cyninge þe macode his suna 90
 giefta, and sēnde his þēowas, and clipode þā ge'laþodan tō
 þām gieftum. Þā noldon hīe cuman. Þā sēnde hē eft ōpre
 þēowas, and sægde þām ge'laþodum : ' Nū ic ge'gearwode
 mīne feorme : mīne fearras and mīne fuglas sind of'slāgene,
 and eall mīn þing sind gearu ; cumað tō þām gieftum.' Þā 95
 for'giēmdon hīe þæt, and fērdon, sum tō his tūne, sum tō
 his mangunge. And þā ōpre nāmon his þēowas, and mid
 tēonan ge'swēnċton, and of'slōgon. Þā se cyning þæt ge-
 hīerde, þā wæs hē ierre, and sēnde his hēre tō, and for'dyde
 þā mann-slagan, and hīera burg for'bærnde. 100

Þā cwæp hē tō his þēowum : ' Witodlice þās giefta sind
 gearwe, ac þā þe ge'laþode wæron ne sind wierpe. Gāþ nū
 tō wega ge'lætum, and cliþað tō þissum gieftum swā hwelce
 swā gē ge'mēten.' Þā ēodon þā þēowas ūt on þā wegas,
 and ge'gadrodon ealle þā þe hīe ge'mēttan, gōde and yfle ; 105
 þā wæron þā gieft-hūs mid sittendum mannum gefyldu.

Þā ēode se cyning inn, þæt hē wolde ge'sēon þā þe þær

sæton, and þā ġe'seah hē þær ānne mann þe næs mid ġieft-
 licum rēafe ġescrȳdd. Þā cwæp hē : 'Lā, frēond, hūmeta
 110 ēodest þū inn, and næfdest ġieftlic rēaf?' Þā swīgode hē.
 And se cyning cwæp tō his þegnum : 'Ġe·bindaþ his handa
 and his fēt, and weorpaþ hine on þā yterran þēostru ; þær biþ
 wōp and tōþa ġrist-bitung.' Witodlice maniġe sind ġe-
 laþode, and fēa ġe·corene.

XXV. I-13.

115 Þonne biþ heofona rīce ġe·lic þām tien fāmnum, þe þā
 leoht-fatu nāmon, and fērdon on·ġēan þone brȳd-guman and
 þā brȳd. Hiera fif wæron dysige, and fif glēawe. And þā fif
 dysigan nāmon leohtfatu, and ne nāmon nānne ele mid him ;
 þā glēawan nāmon ele on hiera fatum mid þām leohtfatum.
 120 Þā se brȳdguma ielde, þā hnappodon hie ealle, and slēpon.
 Witodlice tō middre nihte man hriemde, and cwæp : 'Nū se
 brȳdguma cymþ, faraþ him tō·ġēanes.' Þā ā·rison ealle þā
 fāmnan, and glengdon hiera leohtfatu. Þā cwædon þā
 dysigan to þām wīsum : 'Sellaþ ūs of ēowrum ele, for þām
 125 ūre leohtfatu sind ā·cwenctu.' Þā and-swarodon þā glēawan,
 and cwædon : 'Nese ; þȳ læs þe wē and ġē næbben ġenōġ :
 ġāþ tō þām cīependum, and bycġaþ ēow ele.' Witodlice,
 þā hie fērdon, and woldon bycġan, þā cōm se brȳdguma ;
 and þā þe ġearwe wæron ēodon inn mid him tō þām
 130 ġieftum ; and sēo duru wæs be·locen. Þā æt nīehstan cōmon
 þā ōpre fāmnan, and cwædon : 'Dryhten, Dryhten, læt ūs
 inn.' Þā and-swarode hē him, and cwæp : 'Sōþ ic ēow
 seġġe, ne cann ic ēow.' Witodlice, waciaþ, for þām þe ġē
 nyton ne þone dæg ne þā tid.

XXV. 14-30.

135 Sum mann fērde on eþþeodignesse, and clipode his

þēowas, and be'tæhte him his æhta. And ānum hē sealde fif pund, sumum twā, sumum ān : æghwelcum be his āgnum mægne ; and fērde sōna.

þā fērde sē þe þā fif pund underfēng, and ġe'striende oþru fif. And eall-swā sē þe þā twā underfēng, ġe'striende 140 oþru twā. Witodlice sē þe þæt ān underfēng, fērde, and be'dealf hit on eorþan, and be'hȳdde his hlāfordes feoh.

Witodlice æfter miclum fierste cōm þāra þēowa hlāford, and dihte him ġe'rād. þā cōm sē þe þā fif pund underfēng, and brōhte oþru fif, and cwæp : ' Hlāford, fif pund þū sealdest 145 mē ; nū ic ġe'striende oþru fif.' þā cwæp his hlāford tō him : ' Bēo bliþe, þū gōða þēow and ġe'trēowa : for þām þe þū wære ġe'trēowe ofer lȳtlu þing, ic ġe'sette þē ofer miclu ; gā intō þīnes hlāfordes blisse.' þā cōm sē þe þā twā pund underfēng, and cwæp : ' Hlāford, twā pund þū 150 mē sealdest ; nū ic hæbbe ġe'striened oþru twā.' þā cwæp his hlāford tō him : ' Ġe'blissa, þū gōða þēow and ġe'trēowa : for þām þe þū wære ġe'trēowe ofer fēa, ofer fela ic þē ġe'sette ; gā on þīnes hlāfordes ġe'fēan.' þā cōm sē þe þæt ān pund underfēng, and cwæp : ' Hlāford, ic wāt þæt 155 þū eart heard mann : þū riþst þær þū ne sēowe, and gaderast þær þū ne sprengdest. And ic fērde of'drædd, and be'hȳdde þīn pund on eorþan ; hēr þū hæfst þæt þīn is.' þā andswarode his hlāford him, and cwæp : ' þū yfla þēow and slāwa, þū wistest þæt ic riþe þær ic ne sēowe, 160 and ic gadriġe þær ic ne strēdde : hit ġe'byrede þæt þū be'fæste mīn feoh myneterum, and ic nāme, þonne ic cōme, þæt mīn is, mid þām gafole. Ānimap þæt pund æt him, and seġlaþ þām þe mē þā tien pund brōhte. Witodlice ælcum þāra þe hæfþ man seġþ, and hē hæfþ ġe'nōg ; þām þe næfþ, 165 þæt him þyncþ þæt hē hæbbe, þæt him biþ æt'brogden. And weorpaþ þone un-nyttan þēow on þā yterrān þēostru ; þær biþ wōp and tōpa grist-bitung.'

III.

OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

I.

Æfter þæm sōþlice ealle męnn spræcon āne spræce. Þā þā hīe fērdon fram Ēast-dæle, hīe fundon ānne feld on Sennaār-lande, and wunodon þær-on.

Þā cwædon hīe him betwēonan: 'Uton wyrčan ūs tigelan,
5 and ælan hīe on fýre!' Witodlice hīe hæfdon tigelan for stān and tierwan for weal-līm. And hīe cwædon: 'Uton timbrian ūs ceastre, and stīepel oþ heofon hēanne! uton weorþian ūrne naman, ær þæm þe wē sien tō·dælde geond ealle eorþan!'

10 Witodlice Dryhten ā·stāg niþer, tō þæm þæt hē ge·sāwe þā burg and þone stīepel, þe Adāmes bearn ge·timbrodon. And hē cwæþ: 'þis is ān folc, and ealle hīe sprecap ān læden, and hīe be·gunnon þis tō wyrçenne: ne ge·swīcap hīe ær þæm þe hit gearu sie; sōþlice uton cuman and tō·dælan
15 hiera spræce!'

Swā Dryhten hīe tō·dælde of þære stōwe geond ealle eorþan. And for þæm man nemnde þā stōwe Babel for þæm þe þær wæron tō·dælde ealle spræca.

II.

God wolde þā fandian Abrahāmes ge·hīersumnesse, and
20 clipode his naman, and cwæþ him þus tō: 'Nim þinne ān·cennedan sunu Isaāc, þe þū lufast, and far tō þæm

lande Visionis hraþe, and ge'offra hine þær uppan ānre dūne.'

Abrahām þā ā'rās on þære ilcan nihte, and fērde mid twām cnapum tō þām fierlenum lande, and Isaāc samod, 25 on assum rīdende.

Þā on þām þridan dæge, þā hīe þā dūne ge'sāwon, þær þær hīe tō scoldon tō ofslēanne Isaāc, þā cwæp Abrahām tō þām twām cnapum þus: 'Andbīdiap ēow hēr mid þām assum sume hwile! ic and þæt cild gāp unc tō ge'bīdenne, 30 and wit siþpan cumap sōna eft tō ēow.'

Abrahām þā hēt Isaāc beran þone wudu tō þære stōwe, and hē self bær his sweord and fȳr. Isaāc þā āscode Abrahām his fæder: 'Fæder mīn, ic āscige hwær sēo offrung sīe; hēr is wudu and fȳr.' Him andwyrde se fæder: 'God fore- 35 scēawap, mīn sunu, him self þā offrunge.'

Hīe cōmon þā tō þære stōwe þe him ge'sweotolode God; and hē þær weofod ā'rærde on þā ealdan wisan, and þone wudu ge'lōgode swā swā hē hit wolde habban tō his suna bærnēte, siþpan hē ofslægen wurde. Hē ge'band þā his 40 sunu, and his sweord ā'tēah, þæt hē hine ge'offrode on þā ealdan wisan.

Mid þām þe hē wolde þæt weorc be'ginnan, þā clipode Godes engēl arodlice of heofonum: 'Abrahām!' Hē andwyrde sōna. Se engēl him cwæp tō: 'Ne ā'cwēle þū 45 þæt cild, ne þīne hand ne ā'streçe ofer his swēoran! Nū ic on'cnēow sōþlice þæt þū on'drætst swīpe God, nū þū þīnne ān-cennedan sunu woldest ofslēan for him.'

Þā be'seah Abrahām sōna under bæc, and ge'seah þær ānne ramm be'twix þām brēmrum be þām hornum ge'hæftne, 50 and hē hæfde þone ramm tō þære offrunge, and hine þær ofsnāp Gode tō lāce for his sunu Isaāc. Hē hēt þā stōwe *Dominus videt*, þæt is 'God ge'sihþ,' and giet is ge'sægd swā, *In monte Dominus videbit*, þæt is, 'God ge'sihþ on dūne.'

55 Eft clípode se ęngel Abrahām, and cwæp: 'Ic sægde
 purh mē selfne, sægde se Ælmihtiga, nū þū noldest ārian
 þīnum āncennedum suna, ac þē wæs mīn ęge mære þonne
 his lif, ic þē nū blētsige, and þinne of-spring ge-manig-fielde
 swā swā steorran on heofonum, and swā swā sand-ċeosol
 60 on sǣ; þīn ofspring sċeal āgan hiera fēonda ġeatu. And on
 þīnum sǣde bēoþ ealle þēoda ġe-blētsode, for þām þe þū
 ġe-hīersumodest mīnre hǣse þus.'

Abrahām þā ġe-ċierde sōna tō his cnapum, and fērdon him
 hām sōna mid heofonlicre blētsunge.

III.

65 Sum cwēn wæs on sūp-dǣle, Saba ġe-hāten, snotor and
 wīs. Þā ġe-hierde hēo Salomones hlīsan, and cōm fram
 þām sūpernum ġe-mārum to Salomone binnan Hierusalēm
 mid micelre fare, and hie olfendas bāeron sūperne wyrta,
 and dēor-wierþe ġimm-stānas, and un-ġerīm gold. Sēo cwēn
 70 þā hǣfde sprǣce wiþ Salomon, and sægde him swā hwæt
 swā hēo on hie heortan ġe-þōhte. Salomon þā hīe lārde,
 and hie sægde ealra þāra worda andġiet þe hēo hine āscode.
 Þā ġe-seah sēo cwēn Salomones wīsdōm, and þæt mære
 tempel þe hē ġe-timbrod hǣfde, and þā lāc þe man Gode
 75 offrode, and þæs cyninges manig-fealde þegnunga, and wæs
 tō þām swīpe of-wundrod þæt hēo næfde furþor nānne ġāst,
 for þām þe hēo ne mihte nā furþor smēan. Hēo cwæp þā
 tō þām cyninge: 'Sōþ is þæt word þe ic ġe-hierde on
 mīnum earde be þē and be þīnum wīsdōme, ac ic nolde
 80 ġe-liefan ær þām þe ic self hit ġe-sāwe. Nū hǣbbe ic ā-fandod
 þæt mē næs be healfum dǣle þīn mārþo ġe-cȳped. Mære
 is þīn wīsdōm and þīn weorc þonne se hlīsa wære þe ic
 ġe-hierde. Eādige sind þīne þēgnas and þīne þēowas, þe
 simle æt-foran þē standað, and þinne wīsdōm ġe-hierað.
 85 Ġe-blētsod sīe se ælmihtiga God, þe þē ġe-ċēas and ġe-sette

ofer Israhēla riçe, þæt þū dōmas sette and riht-wisnesse.' Hēo for-geaf þām cyninge þā hund·twelftiġ punda goldes, and ungerim dēorwierþra wyrta and dēorwierþra ġimmstāna. Salomōn ēac for-geaf þære cwēne swā hwæs swā hēo ġiernde æt him ; and hēo ġe-wēnde on-geān tō hiere ēple mid hiere 90 þegnum. Salomōn þā wæs ġe-mærsod ofer eallum eorþlicum cuningum, and ealle þēoda ġe-wilnodon þæt hīe hine ġe-sāwen, and his wīsdōm ġe-hīerden, and hīe him manigfeald lāc brōhton.

Sēo cwēn hæfde ġe-tācnunge þære hālgan ġe-lapunge ealles 95 crīstenes folces, þe cōm tō þām ġe-sibbsuman Crīste tō ġe-hīerenne his wīsdōm and þā god-spellican lāre þa hē ā-stealde, and be on-lichtunge þæs sōþan ġe-lēafan, and be þām tōweardan dōme, be ūre sāwle un-dēadlicnesse, and be hyhte and wuldre þæs ġe-mænelican æristes. 100

Sēo cwēn cōm tō Salomone mid miclum lācum on golde and on dēorwierþum ġimmstānum and wyrth-bræþum ; and þæt bāron olfendas. Sēo ġe-lēaffulle ġe-lapung, þe cymþ of ælcum earde tō Crīste, bringþ him þās fore-sægðan lāc æfter gāstlicum andġiete. Hēo offraþ him gold þurh sōþne 105 ġe-lēafan, and wyrthbræþas þurh ġe-bedu, and dēorwierþe ġimmas þurh fægernesse gōdra þēawa and hāligra mæġna. Be þisse ġe-lapunge cwæþ se wītega tō Gode: *Adstītit regina a dextris tuis, in vestitu deaurato, circumdata varietate*, þæt is, 'sēo cwēn stent æt þīnre swīþran, on ofergyldum 110 ġierlan, ymb-scrýdd mid manigfealdre fāġnesse.' Sēo gāstlice cwēn, Godes ġe-lapung, is ġe-ġlenged mid dēorwierþre frætunge and manigfealdum blēo gōdra drohtnunga and mihta.

Hēo sæġde Salomone ealle hiere dīegolnessa, and sēo 115 ġe-lapung ġe-openaþ Crīste hiere inn-ġehyġd and þa dīeglan ġe-þōhtas on sōþre andetnesse.

Olfendas bāron þā dēorwierþan lāc mid þære cwēne

intō Hierusalēm; for þām þe þā hǣþnan, þe ær wæron
 120 ġe'hoferode þurh ġitsunge and atollice þurh leahtras, bæron,
 þurh hiera ġe'cierrednesse and ġe'lēafan, þā gāstlican lāc
 tō Crīstes handum.

Sēo cwēn wundrode Salomones wīsdōmes, and his ġe'tim-
 brunga, and þegnunga; and sēo ġe'lapung wundraþ Crīstes
 125 wīsdōmes, for þām þe hē is sōþ wīsdōm, and eall wīsdōm is
 of him. Hē ġe'timbrode þā hēalican heofonas and ealne
 middangeard, and eallø ġe'sceafta ġe'sette on þrim þingum,
in mensura, et pondere, et numero, þæt is, on ġe'mete, and
 on hēfe, and on ġe'tele. Crīstes þegnung is ūre hāelo and
 130 folca ā'līesednes, and þā sind ġe'sælige þe him þegniap tō
 ġe'cwēmednesse on þām gāstlicum ġe'rȳnum.

Sēo cwēn sægde þæt hiere nāre be healfum dāle ġe'sægd
 be Salomones mārþo, and sēo gāstlice cwēn, Godes ġe'lapung,
 oppe ġe'hwelc hālīg sāwol, þonne hēo cymþ tō þære heo-
 135 fonlican Hierusalēm, þonne ġe'sihþ hēo micle māran mārþo
 and wuldor þonne hiere ær on life þurh witegan oppe apo-
 stolas ġe'cȳdd wære. Ne mæg nān ēage on þissum life
 ġe'sēon, ne nān ēare ġe'hieran, ne nānes mannes heorte
 ā'smēan þā þing þe God ġearcap þām þe hine lufiap. Þā
 140 þing wē magon be'ġietan, ac wē ne magon hīe ā'smēan,
 ne ūs nāfre ne ā'þriett þāra gōða ġe'nyhtsumnes.

Crīst is ealra cyninga cyning, and swā swā ealle þēoda
 woldon ġe'sēon þone ġe'sibbsuman Salomon, and his wīsdōm
 ġe'hieran, and him mislicu lāc brōhton, swā ēac nū of eallum
 145 þēodum ġe'wilniap mēnn tō ġe'sēonne þone ġe'sibbsuman
 Crīst þurh ġe'lēafan, and þone godspellican wīsdōm ġe'hieran,
 and hīe him dæg-hwæmlice þā gāstlican lāc ġe'offriap on
 manigfealdum ġe'metum.

IV.

On Cȳres dagum cyninges wrēgdon þā Babilōniscan þone

witegan Daniël, for þæm þe hē tō·wearp hiera dēofol-ġield, 150
and cwædon ān-mōdlice tō þæm fore-sægðan cyninge Cýrum :
' Betæc ūs Daniël, þe ūrne god Bēl tō·wearp, and þone dracan
ā·cwealde þe wē on be·liefdon ; ġif þū hine for·stentst, wē
for·dilgiap þē and þinne hīred.'

Þā ġe·seah se cyning þæt hīe ān-mōde wæron, and nīe- 155
dunga þone witegan him tō handum ā·scēaf. Hīe þā hine
ā·wurpon intō ānum sēaþe, on þæm wæron seofon lēon, þæm
man sealde dæġhwæmlice twā hrīperu and twā scēap, ac him
wæs þā of·togen ælces fōðan siex dagas, þæt hīe þone Godes
mann ā·bitan scolden.

160

On þære tīde wæs sum oþer witega on Jūdēa-lande, his
nama wæs Abacuc, sē bær his rīfterum mēte tō æcere. Þā
cōm him tō Godes eṅgel, and cwæp : ' Abacuc, ber þone
mēte tō Babilōne, and seþe Daniēle, sē þe sitt on þāra lēona
sēaþe.' Abacuc andwyrde þæm eṅgle : ' Lā lēof, ne ġe·seah 165
ic nǣfre þā burg, ne ic þone sēaþ nāt.'

Þā se eṅgel ġe·læhte hine be þæm feaxe, and hine bær
tō Babilōne, and hine seṭte bufan þæm sēaþe. Þā clipode se
Abacuc : ' þū Godes þēow, Daniël, nim þās lāc þe þē God
seṅde!' Daniël cwæp : ' Mīn Dryhten Hælend, sīe þē lof 170
and weorþ-mynd þæt þū mē ġe·mundest.' And hē þā þære
sande brēac. Witodlice Godes eṅgel þær-rihte mid swif-
tum flyhte ġe·brōhte þone disc-þegn, Abacuc, þær hē hine
ær ġe·nam.

Se cyning þā Cýrus on þæm seofopan dæġe ēode drēorig 175
tō þāra lēona sēaþe, and inn be·seah, and efne þā Daniël
sittende wæs ġe·sundfull on·middan þæm lēonum. Þā clipode
se cyning mid micelre stefne : ' Mære is se God þe Daniël
on be·liefp.' And hē þā mid þæm worde hine ā·tēah of þæm
scræfe, and hēt inn weorpan þā þe hine ær for·dōn woldon. 180
Þæs cyninges hās wearp hrædlice ġe·fremmed, and þæs
witegan ēhteras wurdon ā·scofene betwix þā lēon, and hīe

þær-rihte mid grædigum čeaflum hīe ealle tō·tæron. þā
 cwæþ se cyning : ‘ Forhtien and on·dræden ealle eorþ·būend
 185 Daniēles God, for þām þe hē is Ā·liesend and Hælend,
 wyrčende tǣcnu and wundru on heofonan and on eorþan.’

v.

Nabochodonosor, se hǣþena cyning, ġe·hęrgode on Godes
 folce, on Jūdēa-lande, and for hiera mǣn·dædum God þæt
 ġe·þafode. þā ġe·nam hē þā mǣpm·fatu, gyldenu and sil-
 190 frenu, binnan Godes temple, and tō his lande mid him
 ġe·lædde. Hit ġe·lamp eft siþþan þæt hē on swefne āne
 ġe·sihþe be him selfum ġe·seah, swā swā him siþþan ā·ēode.

Æfter þissum ymb twelf mōnaþ, ēode se cyning binnan
 his healle mid ormætre ūp·āhafennesses, hęriende his weorc
 195 and his miht, and cwæþ : ‘ Hū, ne is þis sēo miccle Babilōn,
 þe ic self ġe·timbrode tō cyne·stōle and tō þrymme, mē
 selfum to wlite and wuldre, mid mīnum āgnum mǣgne
 and stręngþo?’ Ac him clipode þærrihte tō swiþe eġeslic
 stefn of heofonum, þus cwepende : ‘ þū Nabochodonosor,
 200 þīn rīce ġe·witt fram þē, and þū bist fram mannum ā·worpen,
 and þīn wunung biþ mid wildēorum, and þū itst gærs, swā
 swā oxa, seofon ġēar, oþ þæt þū wite þæt se hēalica
 God ġe·wielt manna rīca, and þæt hē for·ġiefþ rīce þām
 þe hē wile.’

205 Witodlice on þære ilcan tīde wæs þeos sprǣc ġe·fyllod
 ofer Nabochodonosor, and hē arn tō wuda, and wunode mid
 wildēorum, leofode be gærse, swā swā nīeten, oþ þæt his
 feax wēox swā swā wif·manna, and his næglas swā swā
 earnes clawa.

210 Eft siþþan him for·ġeaf se ælmihtiga Wealdend his ġe·witt,
 and hē cwæþ : ‘ Ic Nabochodonosor ā·hōf mīn ēagan ūp tō
 heofonum, and mīn andġiet mē wearþ for·ġiefen, and ic þā
 blētsode þone hiehstan God, and ic hęrede and wuldrode

þone þe leofaþ on ēcnesse, for þæm þe his miht is ēce, and his riçe stent on mægþe and on mægþe. Ealle eorþ-büend ²¹⁵ sind tō nāhte ge-tealde on his wiþ-metennesse. Æfter his willan hē dēþ ægþer ge on heofone ge on eorþan, and nis nān þing þe his mihte wiþ-stande, oþþe him tō cweþe ‘hwȳ dēst þū swā?’ On þære tide mīn andgiet ge-wende tō mē, and ic be-cōm tō weorþ-mynde mīnes cyne-rīces, and mīn ²²⁰ meṇnisce hīw mē be-cōm. Mīne witan mē sōhton, and mīn mārþo wearþ ge-ēacnod. Nū eornostlice ic mærsige and wuldrige þone heofonlican cyning, for þæm þe eall his weorc sind sōþ, and his wegas riht-wīse, and hē mæg ge-ēaþ-mēdan þā þe on mōdiġnesse faraþ.’ ²²⁵

Þus ge-ēaþmēdde se ælmihtiga God þone mōdigan cyning Nabochodonosor.

IV.

SAMSON.

Ān mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē
ge·hāten, of þære mægþe Dan; his wif wæs un·tiemend, and
hie wunodon būtan cilde. Him cōm þā gangende tō Godes
engel, and cwæp þæt hie scolden habban sunu him
5 ge·mænne; ‘ne hē ealu ne drince nāfre oppe wīn, ne nāht
fūles ne piçge; sē biþ Gode hālig fram his cildhāde; and
man ne mōt hine efsian oppe be·scieran, for þām þe hē
on·ginþ tō ā·liesenne his folc, Israhēla þēode, of Philistēa
þēowte.’

10 Hēo ā·cēnde þā sunu, swā swā hiere sægde se engel, and
hēt hine Samson; and hē swiþe wēox; and God hine blēt·
sode, and Godes gāst wæs on him. Hē wearþ þā mihtig on
micelre strengþo, swā þæt hē ge·læhte āne lēon be wege, þe
hine ā·bitan wolde, and tō·brægd hie tō styccum, swelce he
15 tō·tære sum ēapelic ticcen.

Hē be·gann þā tō winnenne wiþ þā Philistēos, and hiera
fela of·slōg and tō scame tūcode, þeah þe hie onweald hæfden
ofer his lēode. Þā fērdon þā Philistēi forþ æfter Samsone,
and hēton his lēode þæt hie hine ā·gēafen tō hiera onwealde,
20 þæt hie wrecan mihten hiera tēon·rædenne mid tintregum
on him. Hie þā hine ge·bundon mid twæm bæstenum rāpum
and hine ge·læddon tō þām folce. And þā Philistēiscan þæs
fægnodon swiþe; urnon him tō·gēanes ealle hlýdende; wol·
don hine tintregian for hiera tēon·rædenne. Þā tō·brægd
25 Samson bēgen his earmas, þæt þā rāpas tō·burston þe hē mid

ge'bunden wæs. And hē ge'læhte þā sōna sumes assan cinn-bān þe hē þær funde, and ge'feah wif hie, and of'slōg ān þūsend mid þæs assan cinnbāne. Hē wearþ þā swiþe of'þyrst for þām wundorlican slēge, and bæd þone heofon-lican God þæt hē him ā'sēnde drincan, for þām þe on þære 30 nēawiste næs nān wæterscipe. Þā arn of þām cinnbāne of ānum tēþ wæter ; and Samson þā dranc, and his Dryhtne pancode.

Æfter þissum hē fērde tō Philistēa lande, intō ānre byrig on hiera onwealde, Gaza ge'hāten. And hīe þæs fægnode; 35 be'setton þā þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode ; woldon hine ge'niman mid þām þe hē üt ēode on ærne-mergen, and hine of'slēan. Hwæt þā Samson hiera sierwunga under'geat ; and ā'rās on middre nihte tō'middes his fēondum, and ge'nam þā burg-geatu, and ge'bær on his hrycgē mid þām postum, 40 swā swā hīe be'locenu wæron, ūp tō ānre dūne tō ufe-weardum þām cnolle ; and ēode swā or-sorg of hiera ge'sih-pum.

Hine be'swāc swā'þeah sibban ān wif, Dalila ge'hāten, of þām hāþnan folce, swā þæt hē hierē sægde, þurh hierē swic- 45 dōm be'pæht, on hwæm his strengþo wæs and his wundorlicu miht. Þā hāþnan Philistēi be'hēton hierē sceaftas wif þām þe hēo be'swice Samsōn þone strangan. Þā āscode hēo hine georne mid hierē olācunge on hwæm his miht wære ; and hē hierē andwyrde : ' Gif ic bēo ge'bunden mid seofon 50 rāpum, of sinum geworhte, sōna ic bēo ge'wield.' Þæt swicole wif þā be'geat þā seofon rāpas, and hē þurh sierwunge swā wearþ ge'bunden. And him man cȳpde þæt þær cōmon his fiend ; þā tō'bræc hē sōna þā rāpas, swā swā hefel-prædas ; and þæt wif nyste on hwæm his miht 55 wæs. Hē wearþ eft ge'bunden mid eall-niwum rāpum ; and hē þā tō'bræc, swā swā þā ōpre.

Hēo be'swāc hine swā'þeah, þæt hē hierē sægde æt nieh-

stan : ' Ic eom Gode ge'hālgod fram mīnum cīldhāde ; and
 60 ic næs nāfre ge'ęfsod, ne nāfre be'scoren ; and gif ic bēo
 be'scoren, þonne bēo ic un-mihtig, oþrum mannum ge'lic ; '
 and hēo lēt þā swā.

Hēo þā on sumum dæge, þā þā hē on slæpe læg, for-
 cearf his seofon loccas, and ā-weahte hine siþþan ; þā wæs
 65 hē swā unmihtig swā swā oþre męnn. And þā Philistēi
 ge'fengon hine sōna, swā swā hēo hine be'læwde, and ge-
 læddon hine on'weg ; and hēo hæfde þone sceaft, swā swā
 him ge'wearþ.

Hīe þā hine ā'blendon, and ge'bundenne læddon on
 70 heardum racentēagum hām tō hiera byrig, and on cwear-
 terne be'lucon tō langre fierste : hēton hine grindan æt
 hiera hand-cweorne. Þā wēoxon his lōccas and his miht
 eft on him. And þā Philistēi full'blīþe wāron : þancodon
 hiera Gode, Dagon ge'hāten, swelce hīe þurh his fultum
 75 hiera fēond ge'wielden.

Þā Philistēi þā micle feorme ge'worhton, and ge'sam-
 nodon hīe on sumre ūp-flōra, ealle þā hēafod-męnn, and
 ēac swelce wif-męnn, þrēo þūsend manna on micelre blisse.
 And þā þā hīe blīpost wāron, þā bādon hīe sume þæt Sam-
 80 son mōste him macian sum gamen ; and hine man sōna
 ge'fette mid swiþlicre wāfunge, and hēton hine standan
 be'twix twām stānenum swēorum. On þām twām swēorum
 stōd þæt hūs eall ge'worht. And Samson þā plegode
 swiþe him æt'foran ; and ge'læhte þā swēoras mid swiþlicre
 85 mihte, and slōg hīe tō'gædre þæt hīe sōna tō'burston ; and
 þæt hūs þā ā'fēoll eall, þām folce tō dēaþe, and Samson
 forþ mid, swā þæt hē micle mā on his dēaþe ā'cwealde
 þonne hē ær cwic dyde.

V.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

Breten iēg-land is eahta hund mīla lang, and twā hund mīla brād; and hēr sind on þāem iēglande fīf ġe'pēodu: Ēnglisc, Brettisc, Scyttisc, Pihtisc, and Bōc-læden.

Ærest wæron būend pisses landes Brettas. Þā cōmon of Armenia, and ġe'sæton sūpan-wearde Bretene ærest. Þā 5 ġe'lamp hit þæt Peohtas cōmon sūpan of Scithian mid langum scīpum, nā manigum; and þā cōmon ærest on Norp-ibernian ūp; and þær bædon Scottas þæt hīe þær mōsten wunian. Ac hīe noldon him līefan, for þāem þe hīe cwædon þæt hīe ne mihten ealle æt'gædre ġe'wunian þær. 10 And þā cwædon þā Scottas: 'Wē magon ēow hwæpre ræd ġe'læran: wē witon oþer iēgland hēr-be-ēastan; þær ġe magon eardian, ġif ġē willaþ; and ġif hwā ēow wip'stent, wē ēow fultumiaþ þæt ġē hit mægen ġe'gān.'

Þā fērdon þā Peohtas, and ġefērdon þis land norþan-weard; 15 sūpan-weard hit hæfdon Brettas, swā swā wē ær cwædon. And þā Peohtas him ā'bædon wīf æt Scottum on þā ġe'rād þæt hīe ġe'curen hīera cyne-cynn ā on þā wīf-healfe. Þæt hīe hēoldon swā lange siþpan.

And þā ġe'lamp ymbe ġēara ryne þæt Scotta sum dæl 20 ġe'wāt of Ibernian on Bretene, and þæs landes sumne dæl ġe'ēodon; and wæs hīera hēre-toga Rēoda ġe'hāten: fram þāem hīe sind ġe'nemne Dāl'rēodi.

Anno 449. Hēr Martiānus and Valentīnus on'fēngon rīce,
25 and rīcsodon seofon winter.

And on hiera dagum, Hengest and Horsa, fram Wyr-
tgeorne ge'laþode, Bretta cyninge, ge'sohton Bretene on þām
stēde þe is ge'nenmed Ypwines-flēot, ærest Brettum tō ful-
tume, ac hīe eft on hīe fuhton.

30 Se cyning hēt hīe feohtan on'gēan Peohtas; and hīe swā
dydon, and sigē hæfdon swā hwær swā hīe cōmon.

Hīe þā sēndon tō Angle, and hēton him sēndan mārān
fultum; and hēton him sēcgan Bret-wēala nāhtnesse and þæs
landes cysta. Hīe þā sēndon him mārān fultum. Þā cōmon
35 þā menn of þrim mægþum Gērmānie: of Eald-seaxum, of
Englum, of Iotum.

Of Iotum cōmon Cant-ware and Wiht-ware—þæt is sēo
mægþ þe nū eardap on Wiht—and þæt cynn on West-
seaxum þe man nū'giet hætt 'Iotena cynn.' Of Eald-
40 seaxum cōmon Ēast-seaxe, and Sūþ-seaxe, and West-seaxe.
Of Angle cōmon—sē ā siþpan stōd wēste be'twix Iotum and
Seaxum—Ēast-ēngle, Middel-ēngle, Mierce, and ealle Norþ-
hymbre.

455. Hēr Hengest and Horsa fuhton wip Wyr̥tgeorne
45 þām cyninge in þære stōwe þe is ge'cweden Ægles-þrep;
and his brōþor Horsan man of'slōg. And æfter þām Hēn-
gest fēng tō rīce, and Æsc his sunu.

457. Hēr Hengest and Æsc fuhton wip Brettas in þære
stōwe þe is ge'cweden Crēcgan-ford, and þær of'slōgon
50 fēower þūsēd wera. And þā Brettas þā for'lēton Cēnt-
land, and mid micle ēge flugon tō Lunden-byrig.

473. Hēr Hengest and Æsc ge'fuhton wip Wēalas, and
ge'nāmon un-ārīmedlicu here-rēaf, and þā Wēalas flugon
þā Engle swā swā fȳr.

55 787. Hēr nam Beorht-rīc cyning Offān dohtor Ēad-burge.
And on his dagum cōmon ærest þrēo scīpu; and þā se

ġerēfa þær tō rād, and hīe wolde drifan tō þæs cyninges tūne, þȳ hē nyste hwæt hīe wæron; and hine man ofslōg. Þæt wæron þā ærestan scīpu Dēniscra manna þe Angelcynnes land ġesōhton.

60

851. Hēr Ċeorl ealdor-mann ġefeaht wip hǣþne mēnn mid Defena-sċīre æt Wicġan-beorge, and þær miċel wæl ġeslōgon, and siġe nāmon.

And þȳ ilcan ġēare Æþelstān cyning and Ealhþere dux miċelne hēre ofslōgon æt Sand-wic on Ċent; and nigon 65 scīpu ġefēngon, and þā ōþru ġefliēmdon; and hǣþne mēnn ærest ofer winter sǣton.

And þȳ ilcan ġēare cōm fēorþe healf hund scīpa on Tēmese-mūþan, and bræcon Cantwara-burg, and Lundenburg, and ġefliēmdon Beorhtwulf Miercna cyning mid his 70 fierde; and fērdon þā sūþ ofer Tēmese on Sūþrīġe; and him ġefeaht wip Æþelwulf cyning and Æþelbeald his sunu æt Āc-lēa mid West-seaxna fierde, and þær þæt mǣste wæl ġeslōgon on hǣþnum hēre þe wē sēġġan hīerdon oþ þisne andweardan dæg, and þær siġe nāmon.

75

867. Hēr fōr se hēre of Ēast-ēnglum ofer Humbre-mūþan tō Eoforwic-ċeastre on Norþ-hymbre. And þær wæs miċel un-ġeþwǣrnes þære þēode betwix him selfum, and hīe hǣfdon hīera cyning āworpenne Ōsbryht, and un-ġecyndne cyning underfēngon Ællan. And hīe late on ġēare tō þām 80 ġeċierdon þæt hīe wip þone hēre winnende wæron; and hīe þēah miċle fīerd ġeġadrodon, and þone hēre sōhton æt Eoforwic-ċeastre; and on þā ċeastre bræcon, and hīe sume inne wurdon; and þær wæs un-ġemetlic wæl ġeslāġen Norþanhymbra, sume binnan, sume būtan, and þā cyningas 85 bēġen ofslāġene; and sēo lāf wip þone hēre friþ nam.

VI.

KING EDMUND.

Sum swīpe ge·læred munuc cōm sūpan ofer sǣ fram sancte
 Benedictes stōwe, on Æpelredes cyninges dæge, to Dūn-
 stāne ærce-biscope, prim gēarum ær þām þe hē forþ·fērde,
 and se munuc hātte Abbo. Þā wurdon hīe æt spræce, op
 5 þæt Dūnstān reahte be sancte Ēadmunde, swā swā Ēad-
 mundes sweord-bora hit reahte Æpelstāne cyninge, þā þā
 Dūnstān gēong mann wæs, and se sweord-bora wæs for·eal-
 dod mann. Þā ge·sette se munuc ealle þā ge·recednesse on
 ānre bēc, and eft, þā þā sēo bōc cōm tō ūs, binnan fēam
 10 gēarum, þā ā·wēndon wē hit on Ēnglisc, swā swā hit hēr-
 ·æfter stęnt. Se munuc þā Abbo binnan twām gēarum ge-
 ·wēnde hām tō his mynstre, and wearþ sōna tō abbode
 ge·sett on þām ilcan mynstre.

Ēadmund se ēadiga, Ēast-ēngla cyning, wæs snotor and
 15 weorþfull, and weorþode simle mid æpelum þēawum þone
 ælmihtigan God. Hē wæs ēap-mōd and ge·þungen, and
 swā ān-ræd þurh·wunode þæt hē nolde ā·būgan tō bismer-
 fullum leahtrum, né on nāwpre healfe hē ne ā·hielde his
 þēawas, ac wæs simle ge·myndig þære sōpan lāre: ‘Gif þū
 20 eart tō hēafod-męnn ge·sett, ne ā·hefe þū þē, ac bēo be-
 ·twix mannum swā swā ān mann of him.’ Hē wæs
 cystig wædlum and widewum swā swā fæder, and mid
 wel-willendnesse ge·wissode his folc simle tō riht-wisnesse,
 and þām rēpum stierde, and ge·sǣliglice leofode on sōpum
 25 ge·lēafan.

Hit ge·lamp þā æt niehstan þæt þā Ðeniscan lēode fērdon
 mid scīp-herē, hergiende and slēande wīde geond land, swā
 swā hiera ge·wuna is. On þām flotan wæron þā fyrmestan
 hēafod-menn, Hinguar and Hubba, ge·ānlæhte þurh dēofol,
 and hīe on Norphymbra-lande ge·lendon mid æscum, and 30
 ā·wēston þæt land, and þā lēode of·slōgon. Þā ge·wēnde
 Hinguar ēast mid his scīpum, and Hubba be·lāf on Norp-
 hymbra-lande, ge·wunnenum siġe mid wæl-hrēownesse.
 Hinguar þā be·cōm tō Ēast-ēnglum rōwende on þām gēare
 þe Ælfred æpeling ān and twēntig gēara wæs, sē þe West- 35
 seaxna cyning siþþan wearþ mære. And se fore-sægða
 Hinguar færlīce, swā swā wulf, on lande be·stealcode, and
 þā lēode slōg, weras and wīf, and þā unġewittigan cild,
 and to bismere tūcode þā bilewītan Crīstenan. Hē sēnde
 þā siþþan sōna tō þām cyninge bēotlic ærende, þæt hē 40
 ā·būgan scolde tō his mann-rædenne, ġif hē his fēores rōhte.
 Se ærend-raca cōm þā tō Ēadmunde cyninge, and Hinguares
 ærende him arodlice ā·bēad: ‘Hinguar ūre cyning, cēne
 and siġefæst on sǣ and on lande, hæfþ fela þēoda ge-
 ·weald, and cōm nū mid fierde færlīce hēr tō lande, þæt 45
 hē hēr winter-setl mid his werode hæbbe. Nū hætt hē þē
 dǣlan þīne dīeglan gold-hordas and þīnra ieldrena ge·strēon
 arodlice wīþ hine, and þū bēo his under-cyning, ġif þū
 cwic bēon wilt, for þām þe þū næfst þā miht þæt þū mæġe
 him wīþ·standan.’ 50

Hwæt þā Ēادمund cyning clipode ānne biscop þe him
 þā ge·hēndost wæs, and wīþ hine smēade hū hē þām
 rēþan Hinguares andwyrðan scolde. Þā fōrhtode se bis-
 cop for þām færlīcan ge·limpe, and for þæs cyninges life,
 and cwæþ þæt him rǣd þūhte þæt hē tō þām ge·buge þe 55
 him bēad Hinguar. Þā swīgode se cyning, and be·seah
 tō þære eorþan, and cwæþ þā æt niehstan cynelīce him
 tō: ‘Ēalā þū biscop, tō bismere sind ge·tāwode þās earman

land-lēode, and mē nū lēofre wære þæt ic on ge·feohte
 60 feōlle wip þæm þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan.
 And se biscop cwæp: ‘Ēalā þū lēofa cyning, þīn folc
 līp ofslægen, and þū næfst þone fultum þæt þū feohtan
 mæge, and þās flot-męnn cumað, and þē cwicne ge·bindað,
 būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore ge·beorge, opþe þū þē swā
 65 ge·beorge þæt þū būge tō him.’ Þā cwæp Ēadmund cyning,
 swā swā hē full·cēne wæs: ‘þæs ic ge·wilniġe and ge·wysce
 mid mōde þæt ic āna ne be·life æfter mīnum lēofum þegnum,
 þe on hiera beđdum wurdon mid bearnum and wīfum færlīce
 ofslægene fram þissum flot-mannum. Næs mē næfre ge-
 70 wunelic þæt ic worhte flēames, ac ic wolde swīþor sweltan,
 ġif ic þorste, for mīnum āgnum earde, and se ælmihtiga God
 wāt þæt ic nyle ā·būgan fram his bī-ġęngum æfre, ne fram
 his sōþre lufe, swelte ic, libbe ic.’

Æfter þissum wordum hē ge·wende tō þæm ærend-racan þe
 75 Hinguar him tō seġde, and sæġde him un-forht: ‘Witodlice
 þū wære nū wierþe slēges, ac ic nyle ā·fylan on þīnum fūlum
 blōde mīne clānan handa, for þæm þe ic Crīste folġiġe, þe
 ūs swā ge·bysnode; ac ic bliþelīce wile bēon ofslægen
 þurh ēow, ġif hit swā God fore·scēawað. Far nū swīþe hraþe,
 80 and seġe þīnum rēþan hlāforde, “ne ā·byhþ næfre Ēadmund
 Hingware on life, hāþnum hēre-togan, būtan hē to Hælende
 Crīste ærest mid ge·lēafan on þissum lande ge·būge.”’

Þā ge·wende se ærend-raca arodlice on·weg, and ge·mētte
 be weġe þone wæl-hrēowan Hinguar mid ealre his fierde
 85 fūse to Ēadmunde, and sæġde þæm ārleasan hū him ge·and-
 wyrd wæs. Hinguar bebēad þā mid bieldo þæm scīp-hēre
 þæt hīe þæs cyninges ānes ealle cēpan scolden, þe his hāse
 for·seah, and hine sōna bindan.

Hwæt þā Ēadmund cyning, mid þæm þe Hinguar cōm,
 90 stōd innan his healle, þæs Hælendes ge·myndiġ, and ā·wearp
 his wæpnū; wolde ge·efenlācan Crīstes ge·bysnungum, þe

forbēad Petre mid wæpnum tō winnenne wip þā wælhreowan Iūdēiscan. Hwæt þā ārlēasan þā Ēadmund ge·bundon, and ge·bismrodon huxlice, and bēoton mid sāglum, and swā sippan læddon þone ge·lēaffullan cyning tō ānum eorþ- 95 fæstan trēowe, and tiegdon hine þær-tō mid heardum bendum, and hine eft swungon langlice mid swipum; and hē simle clipode betwix þām swinglum mid sōpum ge·lēafan tō Hælende Crīste; and þā hǣpnan þā for his ge·lēafan wurdon wōdlice ierre, for þām þe hē clipode Crīst him tō fultume: 100 hīe scuton þā mid gafelocum him tō, swelce him to gamene, oþ þæt hē eall wæs be·sett mid hiera scotungum, swelce iles byrsta, swā swā Sebastiānus wæs. Þā ge·seah Hinguar, se ārlēasa flotmann, þæt se æpela cyning nolde Crīste wip·sacan, ac mid ānrædum ge·lēafan hine æfre clipode: hēt hine þā 105 be·hēafdian, and þā hǣpnan swā dydon. Betwix þām þe hē clipode tō Crīste þā·giet, þā tugon þā hǣpnan þone hālgan tō slege, and mid ānum swenge slōgon him of þæt hēafod, and his sǣwol sīpode ge·sælig tō Crīste. Þær wæs sum mann ge·hēnde ge·healden, þurh God be·hýdd þām hǣpnum, 110 þe þis ge·hīerde eall, and hit eft sægde, swā swā wē hit secgap hēr.

Hwæt þā se flot-here fērde eft tō scipe, and be·hýddon þæt hēafod þæs hālgan Ēadmundes on þām piccūm brēmrum, þæt hit be·byrged ne wurde. Þā æfter fierste sippan hīe 115 ā·farene wæron, cōm þæt land-folc tō, þe þær tō lāfe wæs, þær hiera hlāfordes lic læg būtan hēafde, and wurdon swīpe sārige for his slege on mōde, and hūru þæt hīe næfden þæt hēafod tō þām bodige. Þā sægde se scēawere þe hit ær ge·seah, þæt þā flotmenn hæfden þæt hēafod mid him; and 120 wæs him ge·pūht, swā swā hit wæs full·sōp, þæt hīe be·hýdden þæt hēafod on þām holte for·hwega.

Hīe ēodon þā endemes ealle tō þām wuda, sēcende ge·hwær, geond þýflas and brēmlas, gif hīe ā·hwær mihten

125 *ge'metan þæt hēafod. Wæs ēac micel wundor þæt ān wulf*
wearþ ā'send, þurh Godes wissunge, tō be'wērienne þæt
hēafod wip þā ōþru dēor ofer dæg and niht. Hie ēodon þā
sēcende and simle clipiende, swā swā hit ge'wunelic is þām
þe on wuda gāþ oft, 'hwær eart þū nū, ge'fēra?' And him
 130 *andwyrde þæt hēafod, 'hēr, hēr, hēr;'* and swā ge'lōme
clipode andswariende him eallum, swā oft swā hiera ænig
clipode, oþ þæt hie ealle be'cōmon þurh þā clipunge him tō.
Þā læg se græga wulf þe be'wiste þæt hēafod, and mid his
twām fōtum hæfde þæt hēafod be'clypped, grædig and hun-
 135 *grig, and for Gode ne dorste þæs hēafdes on'byrgan, ac*
hēold hit wip dēor. Þā wurdon hie of'wundrode þæs
wulfes hierd-rædenne, and þæt hālige hēafod hām feredon
mid him, þanciende þām Ælmihtigan ealra his wundra.
Ac se wulf folgode forþ mid þām hēafde, oþ þæt hie tō
 140 *tūne cōmon, swelce hē tam wære, and ge'wende eft sippan*
tō wuda on'gēan.

Þā land-lēode þā sippan lēgdon þæt hēafod tō þām hālgan
 bodige, and be'byrigdon swā hie sēlest mihton on swelcre
 hrædunge, and cīrican ā'rærdon sōna him on'uppan. Eft
 145 þā on fierste, æfter fela gēarum, þā sēo hergung ge'swac,
 and sibb wearþ for'giefen þām ge'swēnctan folce, þā fēngon
 hie tō'gædre, and worhton āne cīrican weorþlice þām hālgan,
 for þām þe ge'lōme wundru wurdon æt his byrgenne, æt
 þām ge'bed-hūse þær hē be'byrged wæs. Hie woldon þā
 150 fērian mid folclīcre weorþmynde þone hālgan lichaman, and
 lēcgan innan þære cīrican. Þā wæs micel wundor þæt hē
 wæs eall swā ge'hāl swelce hē cwic wære, mid clænum licha-
 man, and his swēora wæs ge'hæled, þe ær wæs for'slægen, and
 wæs swelce ān seolcen præd ymbe his swēoran, mannum tō
 155 sweotolunge hū hē ofs'lægen wæs. Eac swelce þā wunda,
 þe þā wæhlrēowan hāþnan mid ge'lōmum scotungum on his
 lice macodon, wæron ge'hælde þurh þone heofonlican God;

and hē līp swā onsund oþ þisne and-weardan dæg, and-
 bīdiende æristes and þæs ēcan wuldres. His lichama ūs
 cȳþþ, þe līp un-formolsnod, þæt hē būtan for'ligre hēr on 160
 worulde leofode, and mid clānum life tō Crīste sīpode.

Sum widewe wunode, Ōswyn ge'hāten, æt þæs hālgan
 byrgenne, on ge'bedum and fæstennum manigu gēar sīppan.
 Sēo wolde ęfsian ælce gēare þone sanct, and his næglas
 ęeorfan sīeferlice mid lufe, and on scrīne healdan tō hālīg-dōme 165
 on weofode. Þā weorþode þæt land-folc mid ge'lēafan þone
 sanct, and þēodred bīscop þearle mid giefum on golde and
 on seolfre, þām sancte tō weorþmynde.

Þā cōmon on sumne sāl un-gesælige þēofas eahta on
 ānre nihte tō þām ār-weorþan hālgan: woldon stelan þā 170
 māþmas þe męnn þider brōhton, and cunnodon mid cræfte
 hū hīe inn cuman mihten. Sum slōg mid slēcge swīpe þā
 hāspan, sum hīera mid fēolan fēolode ymb'ūtan, sum ēac
 under'dealf þā duru mid spadan, sum hīera mid hlæddre wolde
 on'lūcan þæt ēag-þȳrel; ac hīe swuncon on īdel, and earm- 175
 lice fērdon, swā þæt se hāлга wer hīe wundorlice ge'band,
 ælcne swā hē stōd strūtiendne mid tōle, þæt hīera nān ne
 mihte þæt morþ ge'fręmman ne hīe þanon ā'styrian; ac
 stōdon swā oþ męrgen. Męnn þā þæs wundrodon, hū þā
 weargas hangodon, sum on hlæddre, sum lēat tō ge'delfe, 180
 and ælc on his weorce wæs fæste ge'bunden. Hīe wurdon
 þā ge'brōhte tō þām bīscope ealle, and hē hēt hīe ā'hōn on
 hēam gealgum ealle; ac hē næs nā ge'myndīg hū se mild-
 heorta God clīpode þurh his wītegan þās word þe hēr standað:
Eos qui ducuntur ad mortem eruere ne cesses, 'þā þe man lætt 185
 tō dēaþe ā'līes hīe ūt sīmlē.' And ēac þā hālgan canōnes
 bēc ge'hādodum for'bēodaþ ge bīscopum ge prēostum tō
 bēonne ymbe þēofas, for þām þe hit ne ge'byrēþ þām þe
 bēoþ ge'corene Gode to þegnienne þæt hīe ge'þwærllācan
 scylen on ænīges mannes dēaþe, gīf hīe bēoþ Dryhtnes 190

pegnas. Eft þā þēodred biscop scēawode his bēc, hē siþþan
 be·hrēowsode mid gēomrunge þæt hē swā rēpne dōm sētte
 þām ungesæligum þeofum, and hit be·sārgode æfre oþ his
 lifes ende, and þā lēode bād georne þæt hīe him mid fæsten
 195 fullice þrie dagas, biddende þone Ælmihtigan þæt hē him
 ārian scolde.

On þām lande wæs sum mann, Lēofstān gē·hāten, rīce
 for worulde, un·gēwittig for Gode; sē rād tō þām hālgan
 mid rīcetera swīpe, and hēt him æt·rēwan orgellice swīpe
 200 þone hālgan sanct, hwæper hē gē·sund wære; ac swā hrape
 swā hē gē·seah þæs sanctes lichaman, þā ā·wēdde hē sōna,
 and wæl·hrēowlice grymetode, and earmlice gē·endode yflum
 dēape. Þis is þām gē·lic þe se gē·lēaffulla pāpa Gregōrius
 sægde on his gesetnesse be þām hālgan Laurentie, þe līp on
 205 Rōme·byrig, þæt mēnn wolden scēawian hū hē lāge gē
 gōde gē yfle; ac God hīe gē·stilde swā þæt þær swulton
 on þære scēawunge seofon mēnn æt·gædre; þā gēswicon
 þā oþre tō scēawienne þone martyr mid mēnniscum gē·
 dwylde.

210 Fela wundra wē gē·hīerdon on folclīce sprāce be þām
 hālgan Æadmunde, þe wē hēr nyllaþ on gē·write settan, ac hīe
 wāt gē·hwā. On þissum hālgan is sweotol, and on swelcum
 oþrum, þæt God ælmihtig mæg þone mann ā·ræran eft on
 dōmes dæge onsundne of eorþan, sē þe hielt Æadmund hālne
 215 his lichaman oþ þone mīclan dæg, þeah þe hē on moldan cōme.
 Wierpe wære sēo stōw for þām weorþfullan hālgan þæt hīe
 man weorþode and wel gē·lōgode mid clænum Godes þēowum
 tō Cristes þēowdōme; for þām þe se hālga is mærra þonne
 mēnn mægen ā·smēan. Nis Angel·cynn be·dæled Dryhtnes
 220 hālgena, þonne on Ængla·lande licgaþ swelce hālgan swelce
 þes hālga cyning, and Cūpberht se ēadiga and sancte
 Æpelpryþ on Ælig, and ēac hiere sweostor, onsund on lic·
 haman, gē·lēafan tō trymmunge. Sind ēac fela oþre on

Angel-cynne hālgan, þe fela wundra wyrċaþ, swā swā hit
 wīde is cūþ, þāem Ælmihtigan tō lofe, þe hīe on ġe·lēfdon. ²²⁵
 Crīst ġe·sweotolaþ mannum þurh his mære hālgan þæt hē is
 ælmihtig God þe wyrċþ swelc wundru, þēah þe þā earman
 Iūdēiscan hine eallunga wip·sōcen, for þāem þe hīe sind
 ā·wierġde, swā swā hīe wȳsċton him selfum. Ne bēoþ nān
 wundru ġe·worht æt hiera byrgennum, for þāem þe hīe ne ²³⁰
 ġe·lēfaþ on þone lifendan Crīst; ac Crīst ġe·sweotolaþ
 mannum hwær se gōda ġe·lēafa is, þonne hē swelc wundru
 wyrċþ þurh his hālgan wīde ġeond þās eorþan, þæs him sīe
 wuldor and lof ā mid his heofonlicum Fæder and þāem Hālgan
 Gāste, ā būtan ende.

NOTES.

The references marked 'Gr.' are to the pages and paragraphs of the grammar; paragraph-references in () are to the numbered paragraphs in the grammar.

I. SENTENCES.

- Line 2. *sē*. Gr. 21. 1.
pis sind. Gr. 45. 2.
 l. 6. *sēlp*. Gr. 45. 5.
 l. 7. *sēo ælmesse*. Gr. 44. 3.
 l. 12. *ġeworhte*. Gr. 46. (3).
 l. 16. *hiera*. Gr. 41. 3.
nēfre . . ne . . nānes. Gr. 52. 2. *ne wæs* is usually contracted into *næs*; the full form is used here because the *wæs* is emphatic.
 l. 17. *hēt ofslēan*. Gr. 50. 4.
 l. 23. *Æpelred cyning*. Gr. 42. 6.
 l. 24. *Æscas-dūn*, *sf.* Ashdown, literally 'hill (or down) of the ashtree.'
 l. 27. *wile* here denotes *repetition*, = 'is in the habit of.' Cp. l. 52.
 l. 28. *ponne* is correlative with *gif* (l. 26), Gr. 52. 3.
 l. 37. *æلميhtiga*. Gr. 43. (4).
 l. 43. *ēower se heofonlica Fæder*. This insertion of the definite article between a possessive pronoun and an adjective is frequent.
 l. 50. *bēo*. Gr. 48. (6).
 l. 52. *tō*, for.
 l. 56. *twēntig wintra*. Gr. 18.
 l. 58. *Dēofol*. Gr. 44. 1.
 l. 60. *scortan*. Gr. 43. (2).
 l. 61. *fisca*. Gr. 41. 3.
 l. 63. *pæm*, those.
hider on land, lit. hither on to land, = to this land.
 l. 74. *blētsian*. The older form of this word is *bledsian*. It is a derivative of *blōd*, like *rīcsian* from *rīce*, with mutation of the root vowel. Its original meaning was to 'sprinkle with blood,' and hence, in heathen times, to 'consecrate,' especially to consecrate an altar by sprinkling it with the blood of the victim.
 l. 80. *godspell*. The original form of this word was probably *gōd-spell* = 'good tidings,' a literal translation of the Greek *euaggēlion*.

Afterwards the first vowel was shortened before the following consonant-group, or else *god* was directly substituted for *gōd*, as giving a more evident meaning, the result being that the word was taken in the sense of 'God's tidings.' In this form it was adopted into Icelandic (*guðspiall*) and Old High German (*gotespel*), having been introduced by the Old English missionaries.

bip. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 82. hie. Gr. 19.

l. 89. him on ælce healfe, lit. 'to (for) themselves on each side,' = on every side (of themselves).

l. 92. rihtne. Gr. 42. 5.

l. 93. Æpelwulf-ing. Gr. 38.

l. 101. fare gē. Gr. 22. 7.

l. 106. forsāwon. A plural verb after a singular noun of multitude is common in O. E., as in other languages.

l. 107. gif se blinda blindne lætt. *gif* here takes the indic., instead of the subj. (Gr. 48. 6), because the case is not assumed to be unreal. So also in V. 13, where the opposition (*wiþstent*) is assumed as certain, and VI. 19.

l. 114. cwæde. Gr. 48. (5).

l. 118. mæge. Compare Gr. 47. (B. 1).

l. 119. sie. Gr. 47. (A).

l. 120. Scotland is here used in its older sense of 'Ireland.' Compare the first extract from the Chronicle, p. 79 below.

l. 121. his. Gr. 41. 3.

l. 123. healden. Gr. 48. (2).

l. 124. wære. Gr. 47. (B. 1).

l. 132. sē þe. Gr. 21.

l. 135. þæt. Gr. 21; 52. 3.

l. 137. on ēare. Gr. 51. 2.

l. 138. gewendon him, lit. 'they went for-themselves'; a reflexive pronoun in the dative, Gr. 40. (1), is often added to verbs of motion.

l. 139. dō gē. Gr. 22.

l. 142. grēte. Compare Gr. 49. (8).

l. 145. swelce, adverb, 'as it were.'

l. 151. nime. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 161. cōme. Compare *mæge*, l. 118 above.

l. 166. ofslægenne. Gr. 46. 5.

l. 176. geweorþen. Gr. 47. (B. 1.)

l. 180. wolde. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 191. bēon. Gr. 48. (2).

II. FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

1. 1. *pās mīn word.* Gr. 43. 8.
 1. 16. *āweorpe.* Gr. 49. (8).
 1. 20. *hit* refers back to *sæd*, l. 18.
 1. 22. *ūp sprungenre sunnan.* Gr. 41. 2.
 1. 28. *is geworden.* An over-literal rendering of the Latin *factum est*.
 1. 32. *hine*, reflexive, Gr. 19.
 1. 40. *tō forbærnenne.* We see here how out of the active 'in order to burn it' may be developed the passive 'in order that it may be burnt,' as in the modern E. 'a house to let.' Compare Gr. 50. 4, (1).
 1. 52. *on hiera fatu.* Compare I. 137.
 1. 60. *gewordenre gecwīdrædenne pām wyrhtum.* A very stiff adaptation of the ablative absolute of the original, 'conventionem autem facta cum operariis.' *pām wyrhtum* is to be taken as a dative of the person affected (Gr. 41).
 1. 67. *dyde pām swā gelice.* The Latin has simply 'fecit similiter.' The sense is 'did like to it' (like his former proceeding), the *swā* being pleonastic.
 1. 86. *pæt.* Gr. 21.
 1. 90. *sunu*, dative, 'for his son.'
 1. 106. *giefthūs.* *hūs* must here be taken in the sense of 'hall,' 'chamber.' In Icelandic the plural *hūs* is regularly used to denote the group of buildings (often detached) constituting a house or homestead, the kitchen, for instance, which was originally detached, being still called *eldhūs* (fire-house).
 1. 107. *pæt hē wolde gesēon.* This clause is due to a confusion of two constructions, (1) *hē wolde gesēon*, (2) *pæt* (in order that) *hē ge'sāwe*.

III. OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

The first two pieces are taken from Ælfric's translation of the Heptateuch, first published by Thwaites in his Heptateuchus, and afterwards by Grein as vol. i. of his *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Prosa*—Genesis xi. and xxii. The other three are from Ælfric's Homilies (edited by Thorpe)—ii. 584 foll., i. 570, ii. 432.

1. 4. *him betwēonan.* Gr. 51. 5.
 1. 13. *læden.* This word is the Latin *latina* (= *lingua latina*) used first in the sense of 'Latin language,' then of language generally.

l. 17. for *pām* . . for *pām þe*, correlative, the first demonstrative, the second relative.

l. 28. *tō scoldon*. This use of *seal* with a verb of motion understood is very common.

l. 36. *him self*. *him* is the reflexive dative of interest referring to *God*—literally, ‘God him-self will appoint for him-self.’ In such constructions we see the origin of the modern *himself, themselves*.

ll. 46, 47. *nū* . . *nū*, correlative, = now . . now that, the second *nū* being almost causal (since).

l. 51. *hæfde* . . *tō*, took . . for.

l. 52. *Gode tō lāce*. Gr. 40. (1).

l. 57. *mīn ege*, objective genitive, ‘the fear of me.’
māre, neut. ‘a greater thing,’ ‘something more important.’

l. 81. *māre*. Cp. l. 57.

l. 82. *wære*. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 89. *hwæs* is governed by *giernde*, by ‘attraction.’

l. 135. *miōle*, adverb.

l. 137. *wære*. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 153. *beliefan* is a later form for *geliefan*.

l. 156. *tō handum*. Cp. l. 122 above.

l. 174. *æ̅r genam*. Gr. 46. 6.

l. 200. *fram mannum*. *fram* here, as usual, denotes the agent ‘by’ in passive constructions.

l. 202. *wite*. Compare Gr. 48. (3) and 49. (8).

IV. SAMSON.

From Ælfric’s translation of the Book of Judges in
Thwaites’ Heptateuch.

l. 8. *onġinþ tō āliesenne*, will release. *onġinnan* is often used pleonastically in this way.

l. 35. *Gaza gehāten*. When a name together with *gehāten* is put in apposition to another noun it is left undeclined, contrary to the general principle (Gr. 42. 6).

l. 41. *swā swā hīe belocenū wæron*, locked as they were.
ufeweardum pām enolle. Gr. 43. 2.

l. 46. *wæs*, consisted.

l. 51. *ġeworhte*. We should expect *ġeworhtum* (Gr. 42. 5). Perhaps the nom. is due to confusion with the construction with a relative clause—*þe of sinum ġeworhte sind*.

- l. 74. **Dagon gehāten.** Compare l. 35.
 swelce, 'on the ground that'—'because (as they said).'
 l. 81. **hēton.** Compare l. 106.
 l. 87. **forp** is often used pleonastically in this way with *mid*.

V. FROM THE CHRONICLE.

l. 2. **hēr sind**, there are here. *hēr* is here used analogously to *pār*, as in II. 3 and the modern E. *there are*. Cp. also l. 12 below.

gēpōdu, languages as the test of nationality. It is believed that Latin was still spoken as a living language by the Romanized Britons at the time of the venerable Bede (eighth century), from whose Church History this section was taken by the compilers of the Chronicle.

- l. 5. **Armenia** is an error for *Armorica*.
 l. 6. **Scithie**, Scythia.
 l. 8. **Norpibernie**, North of Ireland.
 l. 24. **hēr**, at this date—at this place in the series of entries which constitute the Chronicle.
 l. 26. **Wyr̥tgeorn** is the regular development of an earlier **Wurtigern* from the British *Vortigern*.
 l. 28. **Ypwinesflēot** has not been identified; some say Ebbsfleet.
 l. 45. **Æglesrep**, Aylesthorpe, a village near Aylesford.
 l. 49. **Crēcġanford**, Crayford.
 l. 52. The diction of this passage, with its alliteration and simile, shows that it is taken from some old poem.
 l. 61. **hēpne mēnn**, Danes.
 l. 62. **mid Defena-sēire**, literally 'together with Devonshire,' that is 'with a force of Devonshire men.'
 l. 64. **dux** is here written instead of *ealdormann*. So also we find *rex* for *cynig*.

- l. 65. **Sandwīc**, Sandwich.
 l. 68. **fēorpe healf hund**, fourth half=three and a half. This is the regular way of expressing fractional numbers, as in the German *viertelhalb*.

- l. 71. **Sūprige**, Surrey.
 l. 73. **Āclēa**, Ockley.
 l. 76. **se hēre**, the Danish army. *here* got a bad sense, through its association with *hergian* (to harry), and hence is applied only to a plundering, marauding body of men. In the Laws *here* is defined as

a gang of thieves more than thirty-five in number. The national English army (militia) is called *fierd*, l. 71, 3 above.

Humbremūpa, mouth of the Humber.

l. 77. Eoforwic, York; a corruption of *Eboracum*.

l. 84. inne wurdon; got in.

l. 85. sume. Compare IV. 51.

VI. KING EDMUND.

From Ælfric's Lives of the Saints, now published for the Early English Text Society by Prof. Skeat. The present life has been printed only by Thorpe, in his *Analecta Anglosaxonica* from a very late MS. It is here given from the older MS., Cott. Jul. E. 7.

It will be observed that the present piece is in alliterative prose, that is, with the letter-rime of poetry, but without its metrical form. The alliteration is easily discernible:—cōm sūpan ofer sǣ fram sancte Benedictes stōwe; dæge, tō Dūnstāne, &c.

l. 1. *sanote* is an English modification of the Latin genitive *sancti*.

l. 5. *sanote* is here the E. dative inflection, *sanct* having been made into a substantive.

l. 39. *bilewit* = **bile-hwīt* (with the regular change of *hw* into *w* between vowels) literally 'white (=tender) of bill,' originally, no doubt, applied to young birds, and then used metaphorically in the sense of 'gentle,' 'simple.'

l. 70. *worhte flēames*. This construction of *wyrcean* with a genitive is frequent.

l. 76. *wāre*, subj. Gr. 48. (6).

l. 85. *fūse*. The correct reading is probably *fūsne*, but the plural *fūse* may be taken to refer to Hinguar and his men collectively.

l. 149. *gebedhūs*. The Welsh *bettws*, as in *Bettws-y-coed* = 'chapel in the wood,' still preserves the O. E. form nearly unchanged.

l. 176. *swā pæt* does not denote result here, but is explanatory—'namely by being bound. . .'

l. 178. *hīe*, reflexive.

l. 179. *pæs . . hū*, correlative.

l. 185. The reference is apparently to Proverbs xxiv. 11, which (in the Vulgate) runs thus: 'Erue eos qui ducuntur ad mortem.'

l. 200. *hwæper*, (that he might see) whether . . .

l. 215. *lichaman*, instrumental dative (Gr. 41) of defining.

l. 222. *Ēlig* = *ēl-īeg* 'eel-island.'

GLOSSARY.

THE order is strictly alphabetical (þ following t) except that words with the prefix *ge* are put in the order of the letter that follows the *ge* (*gebed* under *b*, &c.).

The following abbreviations are used :—

sm., sn., sf. masc., neut., fem. substantive.

sv. strong verb.

wv. weak verb.

swv. strong-weak verb (preterito-present).

The others require no explanation.

The numbers after *sv.* refer to the classes of strong verbs in the grammar.

Words in [] are Latin (and Greek) originals or cognate Old E. words. The latter are only referred to when the connection can be proved by the phonetic laws given in the grammar.

Ā, *av.* ever, always.

abbod, *sm.* abbot [*Latin* *abbatem*].

ā·bēodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* (offer), announce.

ā·biddan, *sv.* 5, ask for, demand.

ā·bītan, *sv.* 6, devour.

ā·blēndan, *wv.* blind [blind].

ā·breccan, *sv.* 4, break into, take (city).

ā·būgan, *sv.* 7, bend; swerve, turn.

ac, *cj.* but.

ā·cennan, *wv.* bring forth, bear (child).

ā·cweſſan, *wv.* kill.

ā·cweſſēan, *wv.* extinguish.

ā·drūgian, *wv.* dry up, *intr.* [dryge].

ā·dwēscan, *wv.* extinguish.

æcer, *sm.* field.

æpale, *aj.* noble, excellent.

æpeling, *sm.* prince.

æfen, *sm.* evening.

æfre, *av.* ever, always.

æfter, *av., prep. w. dat.* after—æfter þām, after that, afterwards; according to, by.

æġ·hwelc, *prn.* each.

æġþer, *prn.* either, each—*cj.* æġþer ġe . . ġe, both . . and [= æġ·hwæþer].

æht, *sf.* property [āhte, āgan].

ælan, *wv.* burn.

ælc, *aj.* each.

ælmesse, *sf.* alms, charity [*Greek* *eleēmosúnē*].

æl-mihtig, *aj.* almighty.

æniġ, *aj.* any [ān].

æor, *prep. w. dat.* before (of time), ær þām þe, *cj.* before.

æor, *av.* formerly, before; *superl.*

ærest, *adj. and adv.*, first.

æroð-biscop, *sm.* archbishop [*Latin* *archiepiscopus*].

ærende, *sn.* errand, message.

ærend-raca, *sm.* messenger.
 æ-rist, *sfm.* (rising again), resurrection [ārisan].
 ærne-mergen, *sm.* early morning.
 æsc, *sm.* (ash-tree); war-ship.
 æt, *prp. w. dat.* at; deprivation, from; origin, source—ābædon wif æt him, 'asked for wives from them'; specification, defining—wurdon æt spræce, 'fell into conversation.'
 æt-bregdan, *sv.* 3 (snatch away), deprive of.
 æt-foran, *prp. w. dat.* before.
 æt-gædre, *av.* together.
 æt-iewan, *wv. w. dat.* show.
 æton, *see* etan.
 ā-fandian, *wv.* experience, find out [findan].
 ā-faran, *sv.* 2, go away, depart.
 ā-feallan, *sv.* 1, fall.
 ā-fedan, *wv.* feed.
 ā-fylan, *wv.* defile [fūl].
 ā-fyrht, *aj.* frightened [*past partic.* of ā-fyrhtan from forht].
 āgan, *swv.* possess.
 ā-gān, *sv.* happen.
 āgen, *aj.* own [*originally past partic.* of āgan].
 ā-giefan, *sv.* 5, *w. dat.* give, render.
 āh, *see* āgan.
 ā-hębban, *sv.* 2, raise, exalt
 ā-hieldan, *wv.* incline.
 ā-hōn, *sv.* 1, hang, *trans.*
 ā-hrēosan, *sv.* 7, fall.
 āhte, *see* āgan,
 ā-hwær, *av.* anywhere.
 ā-hýran, *wv.* hire.
 ā-liesan, *wv.* (loosen), release; redeem [lēas].
 ā-liesed-nes, *sf.* redemption.
 ā-liesend, *sm.* redeemer.
 ān, *aj.* one (*always strong*); a certain one, certain; alone (*generally weak*); *gen. pl.* ānra in ānra gehwēlc, 'each one.'
 ān-cenned, *aj.* (*past partic.*) (only-born), only (child).
 and, *cj.* and.

and-bidian, *wv. w. gen.* wait, expect [bidan].
 andet-nes, *sf.* confession.
 andettan, *wv.* confess.
 and-giet, *sn.* sense, meaning; understanding, intelligence.
 and-swarian, *wv. w. dat.* answer [andswaru].
 and-swaru, *sf.* answer [swęrian].
 and-weard, *aj.* present.
 and-wyrdan, *wv. w. dat.* answer [word].
 Angel, *sm.* Anglen (a district in Slesvig).
 Angel-cynn, *sn.* English nation, England.
 ā-niman, *sv.* 4, take away.
 ān-lēcan, *wv.* unite.
 ān-mōd, *aj.* unanimous.
 ān-mōd-līce, *av.* unanimously.
 ān-ræd, *aj.* (of one counsel) constant, firm, resolute.
 apostol, *sm.* apostle.
 ār, *sf.* mercy; honour.
 ā-rēran, *wv.* raise, build [ārisan].
 ārian, *wv. w. dat.* honour; spare, have mercy on [ār].
 ā-rīsan, *sv.* 6, arise.
 ār-lēas, *aj.* wicked.
 arn, *see* iernan.
 arod, *aj.* quick, bold.
 arod-līce, *av.* quickly, readily, boldly.
 ār-weorþ, *adj.* worthy of honour, venerable.
 āscian, *wv.* ask.
 ā-scūfan, *sv.* 7, thrust.
 ā-sęndan, *wv.* send.
 ā-sęttan, *wv.* set, place.
 ā-smēan, *wv.* consider, think of, conceive.
 assa, *sm.* ass.
 ā-stellan, *wv.* institute.
 ā-stigan, *sv.* 6, ascend, descend.
 ā-streċcan, *wv.* stretch out, extend.
 ā-styrian, *wv.* stir, move.
 ā-tēon, *sv.* 7, draw out, draw, take.
 atol-līc, *aj.* deformed.
 ā-prēotan, *sv.* 7, fail, run short.

ǣ-*węcċan*, *vv.* awake, arouse [*wa-*
cian].

ǣ-*wēdan*, *vv.* go mad [*wōd*].

ǣ-*wendan*, *vv.* turn ; translate.

ǣ-*weorpan*, *sv.* 3, throw, throw
away ; depose (king).

ǣ-*wēstan*, *vv.* lay waste, ravage.

ǣ-*wierged*, *aj.* cursed, accursed,
[*past. partic. of* *āwiergan*, *from*
wearg].

ǣ-*wiht*, *prn.* aught, anything.

ǣ-*writan*, *sv.* 6, write.

ǣ-*wyrtwalian*, *vv.* root up.

B.

Bæc, *sn.* back—under *bæc*, behind.

bæd, *see* *biddan*.

bædon, *see* *biddan*.

bærnan, *vv.* burn, *trans.* [*beornan*].

bærnett, *sn.* burning.

bæron, *see* *beran*.

bæst, *sm.* bast.

bæsten, *aj.* of bast.

be, *prep. w. dat.* by ; about, con-
cerning.

beald, *aj.* bold.

bearn, *sn.* child [*beran*].

bēatan, *sv.* 1, beat.

be-*bēodan*, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* bid,
command.

be-*byrgan*, *vv.* bury.

bēc, *see* *bōc*.

be-*clyppan*, *vv.* embrace, encom-
pass, hold.

be-*cuman*, *sv.* 4, come.

ġe-*bed*, *sn.* prayer [*biddan*].

be-*dēlan*, *vv. w. gen.* deprive of
[*dæl*].

bēdd, *sn.* bed.

be-*delfan*, *sv.* 3, (hide by digging),
bury.

ġe-*bed-hūs*, *sn.* oratory, chapel.

be-*fæstan*, *vv.* (make fast) ; *w.*
dat. commit, entrust to.

be-*foran*, *prep. w. dat.* before.

bēgen, *prn.* both.

be-*ġeondan*, *prep. w. acc.* beyond.

be-*ġietan*, *sv.* 5, get, obtain.

be-*ġinnan*, *sv.* 3, begin.

be-*hātan*, *sv.* 1, *w. dat.* promise.

be-*hēafđian*, *vv.* behead [*hēafod*].

be-*healdan*, *sv.* 1, behold.

be-*hōđian*, *vv. w. gen.* require.

be-*hrēowsian*, *vv.* repent [*hrē-*
owan].

be-*hȳđan*, *vv.* hide.

be-*lāwan*, *vv.* betray.

be-*liefan*, *vv.* believe.

be-*lifan*, *sv.* 6, remain [*lāf*].

be-*lūcan*, *sv.* 7, lock, close.

bēnd, *smfn.* bond [*bindan*].

bēodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* offer.

bēon, *v.* be—bēon ymbe, have to
do with.

beorg, *sm.* hill, mountain.

ġe-*beorgan*, *sv.* 3, *w. dat.* save, pro-
tect.

beornan, *sv.* 3, burn, *intrans.*

bēot-lic, *aj.* boastful.

be-*pācċan*, *vv.* deceive.

beran, *sv.* 4, bear, carry ; (*ġe*beran,
bring forth).

bęrn, *sn.* barn.

berstan, *sv.* 3, burst.

be-*sārgian*, *vv.* lament [*sārig*].

be-*sċieran*, *sv.* 4, shear, cut hair.

be-*sēon*, *sv.* 5, see, look.

be-*sęttan*, *vv.* set about, surround,
cover.

be-*stealcian*, *vv.* go stealthily,
steal.

be-*swican*, *sv.* 6, deceive, circum-
vent, betray.

be-*tācċan*, *vv.* commit, entrust,
give up.

bętera, bętst, *see* *ġōd*.

be-*twēonan*, *prep. w. dat.* between,
among.

be-*twix*, *prep. w. acc. and dat.* be-
tween, among ; *of time*, during—
betwix *þām þe*, *ej.* while.

be-*węrian*, *vv.* defend.

be-*witan*, *swv.* watch over, have
charge of.

bīdan, *sv.* 6, wait.

biddan, *sv.* 5, ask, beg,

ġe-*biddan*, *sv.* 5, *refl.* pray.

bieldo, *sf.* (boldness), arrogance [beald].
bī-geng, *sm.* worship [bi, by, and geng from gān].
bile-wit, *aj.* simple, innocent.
bindan, *sv.* 3, bind.
binnan, *av.* inside ; *prp. w. dat.* within, in [= be-innan].
biscop, *sm.* bishop [*Latin* episcopus].
bi-smer, *sm.* insult, ignominy.
bismer-full, *aj.* ignominious, shameful.
bismrian, *uv.* treat with ignominy, insult [bismer].
bītan, *sv.* 6, bite.
bip, *see* bēon.
blāwan, *sv.* 1, blow.
bleoh, *sn.* colour.
blēow, *see* blāwan.
blētsian, *uv.* bless.
blind, *aj.* blind.
bliss, *sf.* merriment, joy.
blissian, *uv.* rejoice.
blipe, *aj.* glad, merry.
blipe-līce, *av.* gladly.
blōd, *sn.* blood.
bōc, *sf.* book, scripture.
Bōc-læden, *sn.* book Latin, Latin.
bodian, *uv.* announce, preach [bēo-dan].
bodig, *sm.* body.
bohte, *see* byēgan.
brād, *aj.* broad.
bræp, *sm.* vapour, odour.
breccan, *sv.* 4, break ; take (city).
breġdan, *sv.* 3, pull.
brēmel, *sm.* bramble.
Breten, *sf.* Britain.
Brettas, *smpl.* the British.
Brettisc, *aj.* British [Brettas].
bringan, *uv.* bring.
brōhte, *see* bringan.
brōpor, *sm.* brother.
brūcan, *sv.* 7, *w. gen.* enjoy, partake of.
brȳd, *sf.* bride.
brȳd-guma, *sm.* bridegroom [*literally* bride-man].
būan, *uv.* dwell.

būend, *smpl.* dwellers [*pres. partic.* of būan].
bufan, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over, above, on.
būgan, *sv.* 7, bend, incline.
bundon, *see* bindan.
burg, *sf.* city.
burg-geat, *sn.* city-gate.
būtan, *av.* outside ; *prp. w. dat.* without, except, besides [= be-ūtan].
būtan, *aj.* unless, except.
byēgan, *uv.* buy.
byrpen, *sf.* burden [beran].
byrgen, *sf.* tomb [bebyrgan].
ġebyrian, *wf.* be due, befit.
byrig, *see* burg.
byrst, *sf.* bristle.
ġe'bȳsnian, *uv.* give example, illustrate.
ġe'bȳsnung, *sf.* example.

C.

Cann, *see* cunnan.
canōn, *sm.* canon ; canōnes bēc, canonical books.
Cantwara-burg, *sf.* Canterbury [Cantwara, *gen.* of Cantware].
Cant-ware, *pl.* Kent-dwellers, men of Kent [*Lat.* Cantia and ware].
cāsere, *sm.* emperor [*Latin* Caesar].
ċeaflas, *smpl.* jaws.
ċeald, *aj.* cold.
ċealf, *sn.* calf.
ċēap, *sn.* purchase.
ċēas, *see* ċēosan.
ċeaster, *sf.* city [*Latin* castra].
cēne, *aj.* brave, bold.
cennan, *uv.* bring forth, bear child.
Cēt, *sf.* Kent [Cantia].
Cēt-land, *sn.* Kent.
ċeorfan, *sv.* 3, cut.
ċēosan, *sv.* 7, choose.
cēpan, *uv. w. gen.* attend, look out for.
ċiepan, *uv.* trade, sell [ċēap].
ċiepend, *sm.* seller [*pres. partic.* of ċiepan].
ōierr, *sm.* turn.

cierran, *vv.* turn, return, go—cier-
ran tō, take to.

ge'cierred-nes, *sf.* conversion.

child, *sn.* child.

child-hād, *sm.* childhood.

ëinn-bān, *sn.* jawbone.

ëiriðe, *sf.* church.

clæne, *aj.* clean, pure.

clawu, *sf.* claw.

clipian, *vv.* call, summon.

clipung, *sf.* calling.

clyppan, *vv.* clip, embrace.

cnapa, *sm.* (boy, youth), servant.

cnoll, *sm.* top, summit.

coccel, *sm.* corn-cockle.

cōm, *see* **cuman**.

coren, *see* **čēosan**.

cræft, *sm.* skill, cunning.

crīsten, *aj.* Christian.

cuma, *sm.* stranger [cuman].

cuman, *sv.* 4, come; cuman ūp,
land.

cunnan, *swv.* know.

cunnian, *vv.* try [cunnan].

curon, *see* **čēosan**.

cūþ, *aj.* known [*originally past
partic. of cunnan*].

cwædon, *see* **cwepan**.

cwæþ, *see* **cwepan**.

cweartern, *sn.* prison.

cwēman, *vv.* please, gratify.

ge'cwēmednes, *sf.* pleasing.

cwēn, *sf.* queen.

cwepan, *sv.* 5, say, speak; name,
call.

cwic, *aj.* alive.

cwide, *sm.* speech, address [cwepan].

ge'cwīd-rāden, *sf.* agreement.

cwīþþ, *see* **cwepan**.

cymþ, *see* **cuman**.

cyne-cynn, *sn.* royal family.

cyne-līc, *aj.* royal.

cyne-līce, *av.* like a king, royally.

cyne-stōl, *sm.* throne.

cynīng, *sm.* king.

cynn, *sn.* race, kind.

cyst, *sf.* excellence [čēosan].

cystīg, *aj.* (excellent), charitable.

cýpan, *vv.* make known, tell [cūþ].

D.

Dæd, *sf.* deed.

dæg, *sm.* day.

dæg-hwæm-līce, *av.* daily.

dæl, *sm.* part—be healfum dæle, by
half.

dēlan, *vv.* divide, share.

dēad, *aj.* dead.

dēaþ, *sm.* death.

Defena-sēir, *sf.* Devonshire [De-
vonía].

dehter; *see* **dohtor**.

gedelf, *sn.* digging.

delfan, *sv.* 3, dig.

Dene, *smpl.* Danes.

Denisc, *aj.* Danish.

dōofol, *sum.* devil [*Latin* diabolus].

dōofol-gield, *sn.* idol.

dēop, *aj.* deep.

dēor, *sn.* wild beast.

dēore, *aj.* dear, precious.

dēor-wierpe, *aj.* precious.

diegol, *aj.* hidden, secret.

diegol-nes, *sf.* secret.

diepe, *sf.* depth [dēop].

dihtan, *vv.* appoint [*Latin* dictare].

disc-pegn, *sm.* (dish-thane), waiter.

dohtor, *sf.* daughter.

dōm, *sm.* doom, judgment, sentence.

dōn, *sv.* do, act.

dorste, *see* **durran**.

draca, *sm.* dragon.

dranc, *see* **drincan**.

drēoriġ, *aj.* sad.

drīfan, *sv.* 6, drive.

drīnca, *sm.* drink.

drincan, *sv.* 3, drink.

drohtnian, *vv.* live, continue, behave.

drohtnung, *sf.* conduct.

drýġe, *aj.* dry.

Dryhten, *sm.* Lord.

dūn, *sf.* hill, down.

durran, *swv.* dare.

duru, *sf.* door.

dūst, *sn.* dust.

ge'dwyld, *sn.* error.

dyde, *see* **dōn**.

dyppan, *vv.* dip.

dysīg, *aj.* foolish.

E.

ēac, *av.* also; ēac swelce, also.
 ēacnian, *ww.* increase.
 ēadig, *aj.* (prosperous), blessed.
 ēage, *sn.* eye.
 ēag-pýrel, *sn.* (eye-hole), window.
 eahta, *num.* eight.
 ēa-lā, *interj.* oh!
 eald, *aj.* old—*cp.* ieldra.
 Eald-seaxe, *smpl.* Old Saxons.
 ealdor, *sm.* chief, master.
 ealdor-mann, *sm.* chief, officer.
 eall, *aj.* all.
 eall, *av.* quite; eall swā micel swā,
 (quite) as much as.
 eall-nīwe, *aj.* quite new.
 eallunga, *av.* entirely.
 ealu, *sn.* ale.
 eard, *sm.* country, native land.
 eardian, *ww.* dwell.
 ēare, *sn.* ear.
 earm, *sm.* arm.
 earm, *aj.* poor, wretched, despicable.
 earm-lic, *aj.* miserable.
 earm-lice, *av.* miserably, wretchedly.
 earn, *sm.* eagle.
 eart, *see* wesan.
 east, *av.* eastwards.
 east-dæl, *sm.* east part, the East.
 East-ēngle, *smpl.* East-Anglians.
 East-seaxe, *smpl.* East-Saxons.
 ēape-lic, *aj.* insignificant, weak.
 ēap-mēdan, *ww.* humble [ēapmōd].
 ēap-mōd, *aj.* humble.
 ēēe, *aj.* eternal.
 ēē-nes, *sf.* eternity.
 efen, *aj.* even.
 ġeefen-lædan, *ww.* imitate.
 efne, *av.* behold, lo! [efen].
 efsian, *ww.* clip, shear.
 eft, *av.* again; afterwards, then; back.
 ege, *sm.* fear.
 egesa, *sm.* fear [ege].
 eges-lic, *aj.* fearful, awful.
 ehtere, *sm.* persecutor.
 ele, *sm.* oil.
 el-pēodig-nes, *sf.* foreign land.
 ende, *sm.* end.
 endemes, *av.* together.

ġeēndian, *ww.* end; die.
 ēndlufon, *num.* eleven.
 ēndlyfta, *aj.* eleventh.
 ġeēndung, *sf.* ending, end.
 engel, *sm.* angel [*Latin* angelus].
 Engla-land, *sn.* England [Engla
gen. pl. of Engle].
 Engle, *smpl.* the English [Angel].
 Englisc, *aj.* English—*sn.* English
 language [Engle].
 ēode, *see* gān.
 eom, *see* wesan.
 eorl, *sm.* earl.
 eorp-būend, *sm.* earth-dweller.
 eorpe, *sf.* earth.
 eorp-fæst, *aj.* firm in the earth.
 eorp-lic, *aj.* earthly.
 eornost, *sf.* earnest.
 eornost-lice, *av.* in truth, indeed.
 ēow, *see* pū.
 etan, *sv.* 5, eat.
 ēpel, *sm.* country, native land.

F.

Fæder, *sm.* father.
 fægen, *aj.* glad.
 fæger, *aj.* fair.
 fæger-nes, *sf.* fairness, beauty.
 fægnian, *ww.* *v. gen.* rejoice.
 fæmne, *sf.* virgin.
 fæor, *sf.* danger.
 fæor-lic, *aj.* sudden.
 fæor-lice, *av.* suddenly.
 fæst, *aj.* fast, firm.
 fæstan, *ww.* fast.
 fæsten, *sf.* fasting.
 fæt, *sn.* vessel.
 fæg-nes, *sf.* variegation, various
 colours.
 fandian, *ww.* *v. gen.* try, test,
 tempt [findan].
 faran, *sv.* 2, go.
 faru, *sf.* procession, retinue, pomp.
 fēa, *aj. pl.* few.
 ġe'fēa, *sm.* joy.
 feallan, *sv.* 1, fall.
 fearr, *sm.* bull; ox.
 feax, *sn.* hair of head.

fædan, *vv.* feed [fōda].
 fela, *aj. pl. w. gen.* many.
 feld, *sm.* field.
 feoh, *sn.* money, property.
 ġefeoht, *sn.* fight.
 feohtan, *sv.* 3, fight.
 fēole, *sf.* file.
 fēolian, *vv.* file.
 fēoll, *see* feallan.
 fēond, *sm.* enemy.
 feorh, *snm.* life.
 feorm, *sf.* (food); feast, banquet.
 feorr, *av.* far.
 fēorþa, *num.* fourth.
 fēower, *num.* four.
 ġefēra, *sm.* companion [fōr].
 fēran, *vv.* go, fare [fōr].
 ġefēran, *vv.* (go over), take possession of.
 fērian, *vv.* carry [faran].
 fēt, *see* fōt.
 fētian, *vv.* fetch—*pret.* ġefette.
 ġefette, *see* fētian.
 fiend, *see* fēond.
 fierd, *sf.* army [faran].
 fierlen, *aj.* distant [feorr].
 fierst, *sm.* period, time.
 fif, *num.* five.
 findan, *sv.* 3 (*pret.* funde), find.
 fisc, *sm.* fish.
 fisc-cynn, *sn.* fish-kind.
 flēam, *sm.* flight [flēon].
 fleax, *sn.* flax.
 flēogan, *sv.* 7, fly.
 flēon, *sv.* 7, flee.
 flēotan, *sv.* 7, float.
 flitan, *sv.* 6, quarrel, dispute.
 ġeflieman, *vv.* put to flight [flēam].
 flōd, *sm.* flood.
 flota, *sm.* fleet [flēotan].
 flot-herē, *sm.* naval army, army of pirates.
 flot-mann, *sm.* sailor, pirate.
 flōwan, *sv.* 1, flow.
 flugon, *see* flēon.
 flyht, *sm.* flight [flēogan].
 fōda, *sm.* food.
 folo, *sn.* people, nation.
 folo-lic, *aj.* popular.

folgian, *vv. w. dat.* follow; obey.
 fōn, *sv.* 1, seize, take, capture; fēng tō riçe, came to the throne; tōġædre fēngon, joined together.
 for, *prep. w. dat.* before—riçe for worulde, in the eyes of the world; *causal*, for, because of, for the sake of—ne dorste for Gode, for the fear of God—for þām, therefore, for þām (þe), because; *w. acc.*, instead of, for.
 fōr, *sf.* journey [faran].
 fōr, *see* faran.
 for-bærnan, *vv.* burn up, burn, *trans.*
 for-bēodan, *sv.* 7, forbid.
 for-brēotan, *sv.* 7, break.
 for-ċeorfan, *sv.* 3, cut off.
 for-dilgian, *vv.* destroy.
 for-dōn, *sv.* destroy.
 for-ealdod, *aj.* aged [*past partic.* of forealdian, grow old].
 fore-sċēawian, *vv.* pre-ordain, decree, appoint.
 fore-seġgan, *vv.* say before—se foresæġda, the aforesaid.
 for-giefan, *sv.* 5, *w. dat.* give, grant; forgive.
 for-gief-nes, *sf.* forgiveness.
 for-ġieman, *vv.* neglect.
 for-ġietan, *sv.* forget.
 forht, *aj.* afraid.
 forhtian, *vv.* be afraid.
 for-hwega, *av.* somewhere.
 for-lētan, *sv.* 1, leave, abandon.
 for-lēosan, *sv.* 7, lose.
 for-līġer, *sn.* wantonness, immorality.
 forma, *aj.* first—*superl.* fyrmest, first.
 for-molsnian, *vv.* crumble, decay.
 for-serincan, *sv.* 3, shrink up.
 for-sēon, *sv.* 5, despise.
 for-slēan, *sv.* 2, cut through.
 for-standan, *sv.* 2, (stand before), protect.
 forþ, *av.* forth, forwards, on.
 forþ-fēran, *vv.* depart, die.
 for-prysman, *vv.* suffocate, choke.

for-weorþan, *sv.* 3, perish.
 fōt, *sm.* foot.
 frætwian, *vv.* adorn.
 frætwung, *sf.* ornament.
 fram, *prep. w. dat.* from; *agent. w. pass.* hie wæron fram Wyrðgeorne
 gelaþode, invited by.
 fremman, *vv.* perform, do.
 frēond, *sm.* friend.
 friþ, *sm.* peace—friþ niman, make peace.
 fugol, *sm.* bird.
 fuhton, *see* feohtan.
 fūl, *aj.* foul, impure.
 full, *aj.* full.
 full-blīpe, *aj.* very glad.
 full-cēne, *aj.* very brave.
 ful-lice, *av.* fully.
 full-sōþ, *aj.* very true.
 fultum, *sm.* help; forces, troops.
 fultumian, *vv. w. dat.* help.
 funde, *see* findan.
 furþor, *av.* further, more [forþ].
 fūs, *aj.* hastening.
 fyllan, *vv.* fill, fulfil [full].
 fȳr, *sn.* fire.
 fyrmest, *see* forma.

G.

Gadrian, *vv.* gather.
 gærs, *sn.* grass.
 gafeloc, *sm.* missile, spear.
 gafol, *sn.* interest, profit.
 gamen, *sn.* sport.
 gān, *sv.* go.
 ge-gān, *sv.* gain, conquer.
 gangende, *see* gān.
 gāst, *sm.* spirit; se hālga gāst, the Holy Ghost.
 gāst-lic, *aj.* spiritual.
 ge, *cj.* and—ge. . ge, both. . and.
 gē, *see* pū.
 gealga, *sm.* gallows.
 gēar, *sn.* year.
 gearcian, *vv.* prepare [gearo].
 gearð, *sm.* yard, court.
 gearu, *aj.* ready.
 gearwian, *vv.* prepare.
 geat, *sn.* gate.

gēogup, *sf.* youth.
 gēomrung, *sf.* lamentation.
 geond, *prep. w. acc.* through, throughout.
 gēong, *aj.* young.
 gēorn, *aj.* eager.
 georne, *av.* eagerly, earnestly.
 giefan, *sv.* 5, give.
 giefta, *þpl.* marriage, wedding [giefan].
 gieft-hūs, *sn.* wedding-hall.
 gieft-lic, *aj.* wedding.
 giefu, *sf.* gift; grace (of God) [giefan].
 gierla, *sm.* dress [gearu].
 giernan, *vv. w. gen.* yearn, desire; ask [georn].
 giet, *av.* yet; further, besides.
 gif, *cj.* if.
 gimm, *sm.* gem, jewel [Latin *gemma*].
 gimm-stān, *sm.* gem, jewel.
 git, *see* pū.
 gītsian, *vv.* covet.
 gītsung, *sf.* covetousness, avarice.
 glæd, *aj.* glad.
 glæd-lice, *av.* gladly.
 glēaw, *aj.* prudent, wise.
 glengan, *vv.* adorn; trim (lamp).
 god, *sm.* God.
 god-fæder, *sm.* godfather.
 god-spell, *sn.* gospel.
 godspel-lic, *aj.* evangelical.
 gōd, *aj.* good—*compar.* bētera. *superl.* bēst.
 gōd, *sn.* good thing, good.
 gold, *sn.* gold.
 gold-hord, *sn.* treasure.
 grædiġ, *aj.* greedy.
 græg, *aj.* grey.
 grētan, *vv.* greet, salute.
 grindan, *sv.* 3, grind.
 grist-bitung, *sf.* gnashing of teeth.
 grymetian, *vv.* grunt, roar.
 gyldan, *vv.* gild [gold].
 gylden, *aj.* golden [gold].

H.

Habban, *vv.* have; take.

hād, *sm.* rank, condition.
 ġe'hādod, *aj.* ordained, in orders, clerical [*past partic. of* hādian, ordain].
 hæfde, *hæfp*, *see* habban.
 hæftan, *ww.* hold fast, hold [habban].
 hēlan, *ww.* heal [hāl].
 hēlend, *sm.* Saviour [*pres. partic. of* hēlan].
 hēlo, *sf.* salvation [hāl].
 hēs, *sf.* command.
 hēspe, *sf.* hasp.
 hēte, *sf.* heat [hāt].
 hēp, *sf.* heath.
 hēpen, *aj.* heathen [hæp].
 hāl, *aj.* whole; sound.
 ġe'hāl, *aj.* whole, uninjured.
 hālgā, *sm.* saint.
 hālgian, *ww.* hallow, consecrate.
 hālig, *aj.* holy.
 hālig-dōm, *sm.* holy object, relic.
 hām, *av.* homewards, home.
 hand, *sf.* hand.
 hand-cweorn, *sf.* hand-mill.
 hangian, *ww.* hang, *intr.* [hōn].
 hāt, *aj.* hot.
 hātan, *sv.* I, command, ask—*w. inf. in passive sense*, hēton him seġġan, bade them be told; name—*passive*, hātte.
 hatian, *ww.* hate.
 hātte, *see* hātan.
 hē, *prn.* he.
 hēafod, *sn.* head.
 hēafod-mann, *sm.* head-man, ruler, chief.
 hēah, *aj.* high—*superl.* hiehst.
 healdan, *sv.* I, hold, keep; guard; preserve; observe, keep.
 healf, *aj.* half.
 healf, *sf.* side.
 hēa-lic, *aj.* lofty [hēah].
 heall, *sf.* hall.
 heard, *aj.* hard; strong; severe.
 hebban, *sv.* 2, raise.
 hefel-præd, *sm.* web-thread, thread.
 hefe, *sm.* weight [hebban].
 hefig, *aj.* heavy [hefe].
 heġell, *sf.* hell.

ġe'hende, *aj. w. dat.* near [hand].
 hēo, *see* hē.
 heofon, *sm.* heaven—*often in plur.*, heofona riċe.
 heofon-lic, *aj.* heavenly.
 hēold, *see* healdan.
 heord, *sf.* herd.
 heorte, *sf.* heart.
 hēr, *av.* here; hither—hēr-æfter, &c., hereafter.
 hēr-be-ēastan, *av.* east of this.
 hēre, *sm.* army.
 hēre-rēaf, *sn.* spoil.
 hēre-toga, *sm.* army-leader, general, chief [toga from tēon].
 hergian, *ww.* ravage, make war [hēre].
 hergung, *sf.* (ravaging), warfare, war.
 herian, *ww.* praise.
 hēt, *see* hātan.
 hider, *av.* hither.
 hie, *see* hē.
 hiehst, *see* hēah.
 hiera, *see* hē.
 ġe'hieran, *ww.* hear.
 hierde, *sm.* shepherd [heord].
 hierd-ræden, *sf.* guardianship.
 hiere, *see* hē.
 ġe'hier-sum, *aj. w. dat.* obedient [hieran].
 ġe'hiersum-nes, *sf.* obedience.
 him, hine, *see* hē.
 hīred, *snm.* family, household.
 his, *see* hē.
 hit, *see* hē.
 hīw, *sn.* hue, form.
 hlædder, *sf.* ladder.
 hlæst, *sm.* load.
 hlāf, *sm.* bread, loaf of bread.
 hlāford, *sm.* lord.
 hlisa, *sm.* fame.
 hlūd, *aj.* loud.
 hlýdan, *ww.* make a noise, shout [hlūd].
 hnappian, *ww.* doze.
 ġe'hoferod, *aj.* (past partic.), hump-backed.
 holt, *sn.* wood.

hōn, *sv.* 1, hang [hangian].
 horn, *sm.* horn.
 hræd-lice, *av.* quickly.
 hrædung, *sf.* hurry.
 hrape, *av.* quickly—swā hrape swā,
 as soon as.
 hrēod, *sn.* reed.
 hrēowan, *sv.* 7, rue, repent.
 hrieman, *wv.* cry, call.
 hriper, *sn.* ox.
 hrōf, *sn.* roof.
 hrycg, *sm.* back.
 hryre, *sm.* fall [hrēosan].
 hū, *av.* how.
 hū-meta, *av.* how.
 hund, *sn. w. gen.* hundred.
 hund, *sm.* dog.
 hund-feald, *aj.* hundredfold.
 hund-nigontig, *num.* ninety.
 hund-twelftig, *num.* hundred and
 twenty.
 hungor, *sm.* hunger; famine.
 hungrig, *aj.* hungry.
 hūru, *av.* especially.
 hūs, *sn.* house.
 hux-lice, *av.* ignominiously.
 hwā, *prn.* who.
 ġe'hwā, *prn.* every one.
 hwæm, *see* hwā.
 hwær, *av.* where—swā hwær swā,
 wherever.
 ġe'hwær, *av.* everywhere.
 hwæs, hwæt, *see* hwā.
 hwæt, *interj.* what! lo! well.
 hwæte, *sm.* wheat.
 hwæper, *av. cj.* whether—hwæper
 þe, to introduce a direct ques-
 tion.
 hwæpre, *av.* however.
 hwanon, *av.* whence.
 hwelc, *prn.* which; any one, any
 —swā hwelc swā, whoever.
 ġe'hwelc, *prn.* any, any one.
 hwil, *sf.* while, time.
 hwone, *see* hwā.
 hwonne, *av.* when.
 hwȳ, *av.* why.
 hȳdan, *wv.* hide.
 hyht, *sf.* hope.

ġe'hyhtan, *wv.* hope.
 hȳran, *wv.* hire.

I.

Ic, *prn.* I.
 idel, *aj.* idle; useless, vain—on
 idel, in vain.
 iæg-land, *sn.* island.
 ieldan, *wv.* delay [cald].
 ieldra, *see* eald.
 ieldran, *smpl.* ancestors [originally
 compar. of eald].
 iernan, *sv.* 3, run; flow.
 ierre, *aj.* angry.
 il, *sm.* hedgehog.
 ilca, *prn.* same (always weak, and
 with the definite article).
 in, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* in, into.
 inc, *see* pū.
 inn, *av.* in (of motion).
 innan, *prp. w. dat. (av.)* within.
 inne, *av.* within, inside.
 inn-ġehygd, *sn.* inner thoughts,
 mind.
 in-tō, *prp. w. dat.* into.
 Iotan, *smpl.* Jutes.
 Īr-land, *sn.* Ireland.
 Iūdēisc, *aj.* Jewish—þā Iūdēiscan,
 the Jews.

L.

Lā, *interj.* lo!—lā lēof! Sir!
 lāc, *sn.* gift; offering, sacrifice.
 ġe'lēcān, *wv.* seize.
 lēdan, *wv.* lead; carry, bring, take.
 læden, *sn.* Latin; language.
 læg, *see* liōgan.
 lēran, *wv. w. double acc.* teach;
 advise, suggest [lār].
 ġe'lēred, *aj.* learned [past partic.
 of lēran].
 læs, *av.* less—þȳ læs (þe), *cj. w.*
 subj. lest.
 lētan, *sv.* 1, let; leave—hēo lēt þā
 swā, she let the matter rest there.
 ġe'lēte, *sn.*—wega ġelātu, *pl.* meet-
 ings of the roads.
 lāf, *sf.* remains—tō lāfe bēon, re-
 main over, be left [(be)lifan].

ġe'lamp, *see* *ġelimpan*.
land, *sn.* land, country.
land-fole, *sn.* people of the country.
land-herē, *sm.* land-army.
land-lēode, *smpl.* people of the country.
lang, *aj.* long.
lange, *av.* for a long time, long.
lang-līce, *av.* for a long time, long.
lār, *sf.* teaching, doctrine.
late, *av.* slowly, late—late on *ġēare*, late in the year.
ġe'lapian, *uv.* invite.
ġe'lapung, *sf.* congregation.
lēaf, *sf.* leave.
ġe'lēafa, *sm.* belief, faith.
ġe'lēaf-full, *aj.* believing, pious.
leahfor, *sm.* crime, vice.
lēas, *aj.* without (expers), *in compos.* -less; false.
lēat, *see* *lūtan*.
lēcġan, *uv.* lay [*liġcġan*].
ġe'lēndan, *uv.* land [*land*].
lēo, *smf.* lion.
lēode, *smpl.* people.
lēof, *aj.* dear, beloved; pleasant—*mē wæreleōfre*, I would rather—[*lufu*].
leofode, *see* *libban*.
leoht, *sn.* light.
leoht-fæt, *sn.* (light-vessel), lamp.
leornian, *uv.* learn.
leornung-cniht, *sm.* disciple.
lēt, *see* *lētan*.
libban, *uv.* live.
lic, *sn.* body, corpse.
ġe'lic, *aj.* *w. dat.* like.
ġe'lice, *av.* in like manner, alike, equally.
liġcġan, *sv.* 5, lie.
lic-hama, *sm.* body.
licham-lice, *av.* bodily.
ġelician, *uv. w. dat.* please.
liefan, *uv. w. dat.* allow [*lēaf*].
ġe'liefan, *uv.* believe [*ġelēafa*].
lif, *sn.* life.
lifend, *see* *libban*.
lim, *sn.* limb, member.
ġe'limp, *sn.* event, emergency, calamity.

ġe'limpan, *sv.* 3, happen.
līp, *see* *liġcġan*.
locc, *sm.* lock of hair.
lof, *sn.* praise; glory.
ġe'lōgian, place; occupy, furnish.
ġe'lōm, *aj.* frequent, repeated.
ġe'lōme, *av.* often, repeatedly.
losian, *uv. w. dat.* be lost—him
losaþ, he loses [(for) *lēosan*].
lūcan, *sv.* 7, close.
lufian, *uv.* love.
lufu, *sf.* love [*lēof*].
Lunden-burg, *sf.* London [*Lundonia*].
lūtan, *sv.* 7, stoop.
lýtēl, *aj.* little.

M.

Mā, *see* *micel*.
macian, *uv.* make.
mæg, *svv.* can, be able.
mægen, *sn.* strength, capacity; virtue [*mæg*].
mægþ, *sf.* family; tribe, nation; generation.
ġe'mæne, *aj.* common.
ġe'mænelic, *aj.* common, general.
mære, *aj.* famous, glorious, great (metaphorically).
ġe'mære, *sn.* boundary, territory.
mærsian, *uv.* extol, celebrate [*mære*].
mærpo, *sf.* glory [*mære*].
mæsse, *sf.* mass [*Latin* *missa*].
mæsse-prēost, *sm.* mass-priest.
mæst, *see* *micel*.
magon, *see* *mæg*.
man, *indef.* one [*mann*].
mān, *sn.* wickedness.
mān-dæd, *sf.* wicked deed.
mān-full, *aj.* wicked.
mangere, *sm.* merchant.
mangung, *sf.* trade, business.
manig, *aj.* many.
manig-feald, *aj.* manifold.
manig-fieldan, *uv.* multiply [*manigfeald*].
mann, *sm.* man; person.
mann-cynn, *sn.* mankind.

mann-ræden, *sf.* allegiance.
 mann-sлага, *sm.* manslayer, murderer [slēan, sleġe].
 mære, *see* micel.
 martyr, *sm.* mȃrtȃr.
 mǣpm, *sm.* treasure.
 mǣpm-fæt, *sn.* precious vessel.
 mē, *see* ic.
 mearc, *sf.* boundary.
 mēd, *sf.* reward, pay.
 mēder, *see* mōdor.
 mēnn, *see* mann.
 mēnnisc, *aj.* human [mann].
 mēre-grot, *sn.* pearl [margarita].
 mērgen, *sm.* morning [morgen].
 ġe'met, *sn.* measure; manner, way.
 metan, *sv.* 5, measure.
 ġe'metan, *uv.* meet; find [ġemōt].
 meȥe, *sm.* food—*pl.* meȥtas.
 micel, *aj.* great, much—*comp.* mǣre, mǣ (*adv.*, *sn.*, *aj.*), *sup.* mǣst.
 miȥle, *av.* greatly, much.
 mid, *prp.* *w. dat. (instr.)* with—mid þǣm þe, *cj.* when.
 middan-ġeard, *sm.* world [*literally* middle enclosure].
 midde, *aj.* mid, middle (only of time).
 middel, *sn.* middle.
 Middel-ēngle, *smpl.* Middle-Angles.
 Mierȥe, *smpl.* Mercians [mearc].
 miht, *sf.* might, strength; virtue [mæġ].
 mihte, *see* mæġ.
 mihtig, *aj.* mighty, strong.
 mil, *sf.* mile [*Latin* milia (passuum)].
 mild-heort, *aj.* mild-hearted, merciful.
 ġe'miltsian, *uv. w. dat.* have mercy on, pity [milde].
 mīn, *see* ic.
 mis-lædan, *uv.* mislead, lead astray.
 mis-lic, *aj.* various.
 mōd, *sn.* heart, mind.
 mōdiġ, *aj.* proud.
 mōdiġ-nes, *sf.* pride.
 mōdor, *sf.* mother.

molde, *sf.* mould, earth.
 mōna, *sm.* moon.
 mōnaþ, *sm.* month—*pl.* mōnaþ [mōna].
 morgen, *sm.* morning.
 morþ, *sn.* (murder), crime.
 mōste, *see* mōtan.
 ġe'mōt, *sn.* meeting.
 mōtan, *uv.* may; ne mōt, must not.
 ġe'munan, *uv.* remember.
 munt, *sm.* mountain, hill [*Latin* montem].
 munuc, *sm.* monk [*Latin* monachus].
 murenian, *uv.* grumble, complain.
 mūþ, *sm.* mouth.
 mūpa, *sm.* mouth of a river [mūþ].
 ġe'mynd, *sf.* memory, mind [ġe-munan].
 ġe'myndiġ, *aj. w. gen.* mindful.
 mynet, *sf.* coin [*Latin* moneta].
 mynetere, *sm.* money-changer.
 mynster, *sn.* monastery [*Latin* monasterium].

N.

Nā, *av.* not, no [= ne ā].
 nabban = ne habban.
 nēddre, *sf.* snake.
 næfde, næfst, = ne hæfde, ne hæfst.
 næfre, *av.* never [= ne æfre].
 nægel, *sm.* nail.
 næs = ne wæs.
 nāht, *prn. w. gen.* naught, nothing [= nān wiht].
 nāht-nēs, *sf.* worthlessness, cowardice.
 nam, *see* niman.
 nama, *sm.* name.
 nāmon, *see* niman.
 nān, *prn.* none, no [= ne ān].
 nāt = ne wāt.
 nāwþer, *prn.* neither [= ne āhwæþer (either)].
 ne, *av.* not—ne . . ne, neither . . not.

nēah, *av.* near; *superl.* nēahst—
æt nēahstan, next, immediately,
afterwards.

nearu, *aj.* narrow.

nēa-wist, *sfm.* neighbourhood
[wesan].

neṃnan, *ww.* name [nama].

neom = ne com.

nese, *av.* no.

neṭt, *sn.* net.

nied, *sf.* need.

niedunga, *av.* needs, by necessity.

nēahst, *see* nēah.

nieten, *sn.* animal.

nigon, *num.* nine.

nigopa, *aj.* ninth.

niht, *sf.* night.

niman, *sv.* 4, take, capture; take
in marriage, marry.

nis = ne is.

niper, *av.* down.

nīwe, *aj.* new.

ġe'nōg, *aj.* enough.

nolde = ne wolde.

norp, *av.* north.

Norphymbra-land, *sn.* Northum-
berland.

Norp-hymbre, *smpl.* Northum-
brians [Humbra].

norpan-weard, *aj.* northward.

Norp-meṇn, *pl.* Norwegians.

nū, *av.* now, just now; *cj.* causal,
now that, since.

nū'ġiet, *av.* still.

ġe'nyht-sum-nes, *sf.* sufficiency,
abundance.

nyle, = ne wile.

nyste, **nyton** = ne wiste, ne witon.

O.

Of, *prp. w. dat.* of, from of place,
origin, privation, release, &c.;
partitive, sellap ūs of ēowrum ele,
some of your oil.

of-drædd, *aj.* afraid [past partic.
of ofdrædan, dread].

ofer, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over; on;
of time, during, throughout, over.

ofer-gyld, *aj.* (past partic.), gilded
over, covered with gold.

ofer-herġian, *ww.* ravage, over-run.

ofer-sāwan, *sv.* 2, sow over.

offrian, *ww.* offer, sacrifice [Latin
offerre].

offrung, *sf.* offering, sacrifice.

of-slēan, *sv.* 2, slay.

of-sniþan, *sv.* 6, kill [sniþan,
cut].

of-spring, *sm.* offspring [springan].

oft, *av.* often.

of-tēon, *sv.* 7, *w. dat. of pers. and
gen. of thing*, deprive.

of-pyrst, *aj.* thirsty [past partic.
of ofpyrstan, from thirst].

of-wundrian, *ww. w. gen.* wonder.

ō-læcung, *sf.* flattery.

olfend, *sm.* camel [Latin elephas].

on, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* on; in;
hostility, against, on hie fuhton;
of time, in.

on-byrgan, *ww.* taste.

on-cnāwan, *sv.* 1, know, recog-
nize.

on-drædan, *sv.* 1, *ww.* dread, fear.

on-fōn, *sv.* 1, receive.

on-ġēan, *prp. w. dat. and acc.*
towards; hostility, against.

on-ġēan, *av.* back—ġewende on-
ġēan, returned.

on-ġinn, *sn.* beginning.

on-ġinnan, *sv.* 3, begin.

on-liehtan, *ww.* illuminate, en-
lighten [leoht].

on-liehtung, *sf.* illumination, light.

on-lūcan, *sv.* 7, unlock.

on-middan, *prp. w. dat.* in the
midst of.

on-sien, *sf.* appearance, form.

on-sund, *aj.* sound, whole.

on-uppan, *prp. w. dat.* upon.

on-weald, *sm.* rule, authority,
power; territory.

on-weg, *av.* away.

open, *aj.* open.

openian, *ww.* open, reveal, dis-
close.

orgel-līce, *av.* proudly.

or-mæte, *aj.* immense, boundless
[metan].
or-sorg, *aj.* unconcerned, careless.
op, *prp. w. acc.* until—op þæt, *cj.*
until; up to, as far as.
ōper, *prn.* (always strong), second;
other.
oppe, *cj.* or—oppe..oppe, either..or.
oxa, *sm.* ox.

P.

Pāpa, *sm.* pope [*Latin* papa].
pēning, *sm.* penny.
Peohtas, *simpl.* Picts.
Philistōisc, *aj.* Philistine.
Pihtisc, *aj.* Pictish [Peohtas].
plegian, *wv.* play.
post, *sm.* post [*Latin* postis].
prēost, *sm.* priest [*Latin* pres-
byter].
pund, *sn.* pound [*Latin* pondus].
pytt, *sm.* pit [*Latin* puteus].

R.

Racentēag, *sf.* chains.
rād, *see* rīdan.
ġerād, *sn.* reckoning, account; on
þā ġerād þæt, on condition that.
ræd, *sm.* advice; what is advisable,
plan of action—him rād þūhte,
it seemed advisable to him.
ramm, *sm.* ram.
rāp, *sm.* rope.
rēaf, *sn.* robe, dress.
reahte, *see* rēcān.
rēcān, *wv. w. gen.* reckon, care.
rēcēan, *wv.* tell, narrate.
ġerēcednes, *sf.* narrative.
ġerēfa, *sm.* officer, reeve, bailiff.
rēgen, *sm.* rain.
rēpe, *aj.* fierce, cruel.
rīce, *aj.* powerful, of high rank.
rīce, *sn.* kingdom, sovereignty,
government.
rīcetera, *sn.* (ambition), pomp.
rīcsian, *wv.* rule.
rīdan, *sv.* 6, ride.
rīftere, *sm.* reaper.
riht, *aj.* right; righteous.

riht-lice, *av.* rightly, correctly.
riht-wīs, *aj.* righteous.
riht-wīsnes, *sf.* righteousness.
rīm, *sm.* number.
rīman, *wv.* count.
rīnan, *wv.* rain [rēgen].
rīpan, *sv.* 6, reap.
rīpere, *sm.* reaper.
rīp-tīma, *sm.* reaping-time, harvest.
rōhte, *see* rēcān.
Rōme-burg, *sf.* city of Rome.
rōwan, *sv.* 1, row.
ryne, *sm.* course.
ġerŷne, *sn.* mystery.

S.

Sē, *sf.* sea—*dat.* sē.
sēd, *sn.* seed.
sægde, *see* seġgan.
sēl, *sm.* time, occasion.
ġesēlig, *aj.* happy, blessed.
ġesēlig-lice, *av.* happily, blessedly.
sæt, sēton, *see* sittan.
sagol, *sm.* rod, staff.
ġesamnian, *wv.* collect, assemble.
samod, *av.* together, with.
sanct, *sm.* saint [*Latin* sanctus].
sand, *sf.* dish of food [sēdan].
sand-ċeosol, *sm.* sand (*literally*
sand-gravel).
sār, *sn.* grief.
sār, *aj.* grievous.
sāriġ, *aj.* sorry, sad.
sāwan, *sv.* 1, sow.
sāwere, *sm.* sower.
sāwol, *sf.* soul.
scamu, *sf.* shame.
scand, *sf.* disgrace.
scand-lic, *aj.* shameful.
scēaf, *sm.* sheaf [scūfan].
scēaf-mælum, *av.* sheafwise.
ġesceaft, *sf.* creature, created thing.
sceal, *wv.* ought to, must; shall.
scēap, *sn.* sheep.
sēeat, *sm.* (tribute); money.
sōēawere, *sm.* spy, witness.
sōēawian, *wv.* see; examine; read.
sōēawung, *sf.* seeing, examination.
sōēotan, *sv.* 7, shoot.

scieppan, *sv.* 2, create.
 scieran, *sv.* 4, shear.
 scip, *sn.* ship.
 scip-hera, *sm.* fleet.
 scip-hlæst, *sm.* (shipload), crew.
 scir, *sf.* shire.
 scolde, *see* sceal.
 scōp, *see* scieppan.
 scort, *aj.* short.
 scotian, *ww.* shoot [scēotan].
 Scot-land, *sn.* Ireland.
 Scottas, *simpl.* the Irish.
 scotung, *sf.* shot.
 scræf, *sn.* cave.
 scrin, *sn.* shrine [*Latin* scrinium].
 scrincan, *sv.* 3, shrink.
 scrūd, *sn.* dress.
 scrȳdan, *ww.* clothe [scrūd].
 scūfan, *sv.* 7, push—scūfan ūt,
 launch (ship).
 sculon, *see* sceal.
 scuton, *see* scēotan.
 scyld, *sf.* guilt [sculon, sceal].
 scyldig, *aj.* guilty.
 scylen, *see* sceal.
 Scyttisc, *aj.* Scotch [Scottas].
 se, sē, *prn.* that; the; he; who.
 geseah, *see* geseon.
 sealde, *see* sellan.
 sēap, *sm.* pit.
 Seaxe, *simpl.* Saxons.
 sēcan, *ww.* seek; visit, come to;
 attack.
 seōgan, *ww.* say.
 self, *prn.* self.
 sellan, *ww.* give; sell.
 sēlest, *av. superl.* best.
 sendan, *ww.* send, send message
 [sand].
 sēo, *see* se.
 seofon, *num.* seven.
 seofopa, *aj.* seventh.
 seole, *sf.* silk.
 seolcen, *aj.* silken.
 seolfor, *sn.* silver.
 geseon, *sv.* 5, see.
 seow, *see* sawan.
 gesetnes, *sf.* narrative [settan].
 settan, *ww.* set; appoint, institute

—dōm settan *w. dat.* pass sen-
 tence on; compose, write; create
 [sittan].
 sibb, *sf.* peace.
 gesebb-sum, *aj.* peaceful.
 sīe, *see* wesan.
 sīefer-lice, *av.* purely.
 sīefre, *aj.* pure.
 sierwung, *sf.* stratagem.
 siex, *num.* six.
 siexta, *aj.* sixth.
 siextig, *num.* sixty.
 siextig-feald, *aj.* sixtyfold.
 sige, *sm.* victory—sige niman, gain
 the victory.
 sige-fæst, *aj.* victorious.
 gesihp, *sf.* sight; vision, dream
 [geseon].
 silfren, *aj.* silver.
 simle, *av.* always.
 sind, *see* wesan.
 sinu, *sf.* sinew.
 sittan, *sv.* 5, sit; settle, stay.
 gesittan, *sv.* 5, take possession of.
 sīp, *sm.* journey.
 sīpian, *ww.* journey, go.
 sippan, *av.* since, afterwards; *aj.*
 when.
 slæp, *sm.* sleep.
 slæpan, *sv.* 1, sleep.
 slaga, *sm.* slayer [slēan, *past. partic.*
 geslægen].
 slāw, *aj.* slow, slothful, dull.
 slēan, *sv.* 2, strike; slay, kill.
 slecg, *sm.* hammer [slaga, slēan].
 slege, *sm.* killing [slaga, slēan].
 slēp, *see* slæpan.
 slōg, *see* slēan.
 smæl, *aj.* narrow.
 smēan, *ww.* consider, think; consult.
 smēocan, *sv.* 7, smoke.
 smēpe, *aj.* smooth.
 snotor, *aj.* wise, prudent.
 sōna, *av.* soon; then.
 sorg, *sf.* sorrow.
 sōp, *aj.* true.
 sōp, *sn.* truth.
 sōp-lice, *av.* truly, indeed.
 spade, *wf.* spade [*Latin* spatha].

- spræc, *sf.* speech, language; conversation [*sprecan*].
 spreca, *sv.* 5, speak.
 sprengan, *wv.* (scatter); sow [*springan*].
 springan, *sv.* 3, spring.
 sprungen, *see* springan.
 stānen, *aj.* of stone [*stān*].
 stāniht, *sn.* stony ground [*originally adj.* 'stony,' from *stān*].
 stān, *sm.* stone; brick.
 standan, *sv.* 2, stand.
 stēap, *aj.* steep.
 stede, *sm.* place.
 stefn, *sf.* voice.
 stelan, *sv.* 4, steal.
 stent, *see* standan.
 stēor, *sf.* steering, rudder.
 steorra, *sm.* star.
 sticol, *aj.* rough.
 stīepel, *sm.* steeple [*stēap*].
 stieran, *wv. w. dat.* restrain [*stēor*].
 ġe'stillan, *wv.* stop, prevent.
 stille, *aj.* still, quiet.
 stōd, *see* standan.
 stōl, *sm.* seat.
 stōw, *sf.* place.
 stræt, *sf.* street, road [*Latin strata via*].
 strand, *sm.* shore.
 strang, *aj.* strong.
 strēdan, *wv.* (scatter), sow.
 strēngþo, *sf.* strength [*strang*].
 ġe'strēon, *sn.* possession.
 ġe'strienan, *wv.* gain [*ġestrēon*].
 strūtian, *wv.* strut.
 styccē, *sn.* piece.
 sum, *prn.* some, a certain (one). one; a.
 ġe'sund, *aj.* sound, healthy.
 ġe'sund-full, *aj.* safe and sound.
 sundor, *av.* apart.
 sunne, *sf.* sun.
 sunu, *sm.* son.
 sūþ, *av.* south, southwards.
 sūþan, *av.* from the south.
 sūþan-weard, *aj.* southward.
 sūþ-dæl, *sm.* the South.
 sūþerne, *aj.* southern.
 Sūþ-seaxe, *simpl.* South-Saxons.
 swā, *av.* so; swā, swā, as, like—
 swā . . swā, so . . as.
 swāc, *see* swīcan.
 swā-þeah, *av.* however.
 swefn, *sn.* sleep; dream.
 swelc, *prn.* such.
 swelcē, *av.* as if, as it were, as, like.
 sweltan, *sv.* 3, die.
 swencan, *wv.* afflict, molest [*swincan*].
 sweng, *sm.* stroke, blow [*swingan*].
 swēor, *sm.* pillar.
 swēora, *sm.* neck.
 sweord, *sn.* sword.
 sweord-bora, *sm.* sword-bearer [*beran*].
 sweetol, *aj.* clear, evident.
 sweetolian, *wv.* display, show, indicate.
 sweetolung, *sf.* manifestation, sign.
 swerian, *sv.* 2, swear.
 swic, *sm.* deceit.
 ġe'swīcan, *sv.* 6 (fail, fall short): cease (betray).
 swīc-dōm, *sm.* deceit [*swīcan*].
 swicol, *aj.* deceitful, treacherous.
 swicon, *see* swīcan.
 swift, *aj.* swift.
 swīgian, *wv.* be silent.
 swincan, *sv.* 3, labour, toil.
 swingan, *sv.* 3, beat.
 swingle, *sf.* stroke [*swingan*].
 swipe, *sm.* whip.
 swīpe, *av.* very, much, greatly, violently—*cp.* swīþor, rather, more.
 swīþ-lic, *aj.* excessive, great.
 swīpre, *sf.* right hand [*cp. of swīpe with hand understood*].
 swulton, *see* sweltan.
 swuncon, *see* swincan.
 swungon, *see* swingan.
 syndriġ, *aj.* separate [*sundor*].
 syn-full, *aj.* sinful.
 syngian, *wv.* sin.
 synn, *sf.* sin.

T.

Tācen, *sn.* sign, token; miracle.
tācnian, *vv.* signify.
ġe'tācnung, *sf.* signification, type.
tācan, *vv. w. dat.* show; teach.
talū, *sf.* number [*getel*].
tam, *aj.* tame.
tāwian, *vv.* ill-treat.
tēam, *sm.* progeny [*tēon*].
ġe'tel, *sn.* number.
tēllan, *vv.* count, account—**tēllan**
 tō nāhte, count as naught [*talū*].
Tēmes, *sf.* Thames [*Tamisia*].
tempel, *sn.* temple [*Latin templum*].
tēon, *sv.* 7, pull, drag.
tēona, *sm.* injury, insult.
tēon-rāden, *sf.* humiliation.
tēp, *see* **tōp**.
tičcen, *sn.* kid.
tīd, *sf.* time; hour.
tīegan, *vv.* tie.
tīeman, *vv.* teem, bring forth
 [*tēam*].
tīen, *num.* ten.
tierwe, *sf.* tar.
tīgele, *wf.* tile [*Latin tegula*].
tīma, *sm.* time.
timbrian, *vv.* build.
ġe'timbrung, *sf.* building.
tintreg, *sn.* torture.
tintregian, *vv.* torture.
tō, *prp. w. dat.* (av.) to—**tō ab-**
 bode ġesett, made abbot; *time*,
 at—tō langum fierste, for a long
 time; *adverbial*, **tō scande**, igno-
 miniously; *fitness, purpose, for*—
 þām folce (*dat.*) **tō dēaþe**, to the
 death of the people, so that the
 people were killed; **tō þām þæt**,
 cj. in order that—**tō þām** (*swiþe*)
 .. **þæt**, so (greatly) .. that.
tō, *av.* too.
tō-berstan, *sv.* 3, burst, break
 asunder.
tō-brecan, *sv.* 4, break in pieces,
 break through.
tō-brēgdan, *sv.* 3, tear asunder.
tō-cwīesan, *vv.* crush, bruise.

tō-cyme, *sm.* coming [*cuman*].
tō-dæg, *av.* to-day.
tō-dēlan, *vv.* disperse; separate,
 divide.
tō-ġædre, *av.* together.
tō-ġēanes, *prp. w. dat.* towards—
 him **tōġēanes**, to meet him.
tōl, *sn.* tool.
tō-līesan, *vv.* loosen [*līas*].
tō-middes, *prp. w. dat.* in the
 midst of.
tō-teran, *sv.* 4, tear to pieces.
tōp, *sm.* tooth.
tō-weard, *aj.* future.
tō-weorpan, *sv.* 3, overthrow, de-
 stroy.
trēow, *sn.* tree.
ġe'trēowe, *aj.* true, faithful.
trum, *aj.* strong.
trymman, *vv.* strengthen [*trum*].
trymmung, *sf.* strengthening, en-
 couragement.
tūcian, *vv.* ill-treat.
tugon, *see* **tēon**.
tūn, *sm.* village, town.
twā, **twām**, *see* **twēgen**.
twēgen, *num.* two.
twelf, *num.* twelve.
twentiġ, *num. w. gen.* twenty.

p.

pā, *av. cj.* then; when—**þā pā**,
 when, while—*correlative* **pā** .. **þā**,
 when .. (then).
pā, **pām**, &c., *see* **se**.
pær, *av.* there—**þærtō**, &c. thereto,
 to it; where—**þær þær**, *correl.*
 where.
pære, *see* **se**.
pær-rihte, *av.* immediately.
pæs, *av.* therefore; wherefore.
pæs, **þæt**, *see* **se**.
þæt, *cj.* that.
ġe'pafian, *vv.* allow, permit.
pā-ġiet, *av.* still, yet.
panc, *sm.* thought; thanks.
pancian, *vv. w. gen. of thing and*
 dat. of person, thank.

panon, *av.* thence, away.
 pās, *see* pis.
 þe, *rel. prn.* who—sē þe, who; *av.* when.
 þē, *see* þū.
 þēah, *av. cj.* though, yet, however
 —þēah þe, although.
 þearf, *swv.* need.
 þearle, *av.* very, greatly.
 þēaw, *sm.* custom, habit; þēawas, virtues, morality.
 þegen, *sm.*thane; servant.
 þegnian, *uv. w. dat.* serve.
 þegnung, *sf.* service, retinue.
 þencān, *uv.* think, expect [þanc].
 þēod, *sf.* people, nation.
 ġeþēode, *sn.* language.
 þeof, *sm.* thief.
 þeos, *see* þes.
 þēostru, *spl.* darkness.
 þēow, *sm.* servant.
 þēow-dōm, *sm.* service.
 þēowian, *uv. w. dat.* serve.
 þēowot, *sn.* servitude.
 þes, *prn.* this.
 þicce, *aj.* thick.
 þiōgan, *sv. 5,* take, receive; eat, drink.
 þīn, *see* þū.
 þing, *sn.* thing.
 þis, *pissum, &c., see* þes.
 ġeþōht, *sm.* thought.
 þōhte, *see* þencān.
 þone, *see* se.
 þonne, *av. cj.* then; when; because.
 þonne, *av.* than.
 þorfte, *see* þearf.
 þorn, *sm.* thorn.
 þræd, *sm.* thread.
 þreo, *see* þrie.
 þrida, *aj.* third.
 þrie, *num.* three.
 þrim, *see* þrie.
 þritig, *num.* thirty.
 þritig-feald, *aj.* thirtyfold.
 þrymm, *sm.* glory.
 þū, *prn.* thou.
 þūhte, *see* þynēan.
 ġeþungen, *aj.* excellent, distinguished.

þurh, *prp. w. acc.* through; *causal,* through, by.
 þurh-wunian, *uv.* continue.
 þurst, *sm.* thirst.
 þurstig, *aj.* thirsty.
 þus, *av.* thus.
 þūsend, *sn.* thousand.
 ġeþwær-læcān, *uv.* agree.
 þȳ, *instr. of se;* *av.* because.
 þȳfel, *sm.* bush.
 þȳlæs, *cj.* lest.
 þynēan, *uv. impers. w. dat.* mē þyncþ, methinks [þencān].
 þȳrel, *sn.* hole [þurh].

U.

Ufe-weard, *aj.* upward, at the top of.
 un-ārimed-lic, *aj.* innumerable.
 unc, *see* ic.
 un-ġecynd, *aj.* strange, of alien family.
 un-dēad-lic-nes, *sf.* immortality.
 under, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* under.
 under-cyning, *sm.* under-king.
 under-delfan, *sv.* dig under.
 under-fōn, *sv. 1,* receive, take.
 under-ġietan, *sv. 5,* understand.
 undern-tīd, *sf.* morning-time.
 un-forht, *aj.* dauntless.
 un-for-molsnod, *aj.* (past partic.) undecayed.
 un-ġehiersum, *aj. w. dat.* disobedient.
 un-hold, *aj.* hostile.
 un-ġemetlic, *aj.* immense.
 un-mihtig, *aj.* weak.
 un-nytt, *aj.* useless.
 un-rihtlice, *av.* wrongly.
 un-rihtwis, *aj.* unrighteous.
 un-ġerim, *sn.* countless number or quantity.
 un-ġerim, *aj.* countless.
 un-ġesælig, *aj.* unhappy, accursed.
 un-scyldig, *aj.* innocent.
 un-tiemend, *aj.* barren [from *pres. partic. of* tleman].

un-*geþwær*-nes, *sf.* discord.
 un-*gewittig*, *aj.* foolish.
ūp, *av.* up.
ūp-āhafen-nes, *sf.* conceit, arrogance.
ūp-flōr, *sf.* (*dat. sing. -a*) upper floor, upper story.
uppan, *prp. w. dat.* on, upon.
urnon, *see iernan*.
ūs, *see ic*.
ūt, *av.* out.
ūtan, *av.* outside.
uton, *defect. verb. w. infin.* let us—
uton gān, let us go!

W.

Wacian, *uv.* be awake, watch.
wædla, *sm.* poor man.
wæl, *sn.* slaughter—*wæl ge'slēan*, make a slaughter.
wæl-hrēow, *aj.* cruel.
wælhrēow-lice, *av.* cruelly, savagely.
wælhrēownes, *sf.* cruelty.
wāpen, *sn.* weapon.
wær, *aj.* wary.
wēron, *wæs*, *see wesan*.
wæstm, *sm.* (growth); fruit.
wæter, *sn.* water.
wæter-scipe, *sm.* piece of water, water.
wāfung, *sf.* (spectacle), display.
-ware, *pl.* (only in composition) dwellers, inhabitants [*originally* defenders, *cp.* *wērian*].
wāt, *see witan*.
gewāt, *see gewitan*.
wē, *see ic*.
ge-weald, *sn.* power, command.
wealdan, *sv. I, w. gen.* rule.
Wealh, *sm.* (*pl.* *Wēalas*), *sm.* Welshman, Briton (*originally* foreigner).
weall, *sm.* wall.
weall-līm, *sm.* (wall-lime), cement, mortar.
wearg, *sm.* felon, criminal [*originally* wolf, then proscribed man, outlaw].

weaxan, *sv. I*, grow, increase.
weg, *sm.* way, road.
weg-fērende, *aj.* (*pres. partic.*) way-faring.
wel, *av.* well.
wel-willend-nes, *sf.* benevolence.
wēnan, *uv.* expect, think.
ge-wēndan, *uv.* turn; go [*windan*].
wēnian, *uv.* accustom, wean [*ge-wuna*].
weofod, *sn.* altar.
weorc, *sn.* work.
weorpan, *sv. 3*, throw.
weorþ, *sn.* worth.
weorþ, *aj.* worth, worthy.
weorþan, *sv. 3*, happen; become—
w. æt spræce, enter into conversation.
ge-weorþan, *sv. 3, impers w. dat.*
 —him *gewearþ*, they agreed on.
weorþ-full, *aj.* worthy.
weorþian, *uv.* honour, worship;
 make honoured, exalt.
weorþ-lice, *aj.* honourably.
weorþ-mynd, *sf.* honour.
wēox, *see weaxan*.
wēpan, *sv. I*, weep.
wer, *sm.* man.
wērian, *uv.* defend [*wær*].
werod, *sn.* troop, army.
wesan, *sv.* be.
west, *av.* west.
West-seaxe, *smpl.* West-saxons.
wēste, *aj.* waste, desolate.
wīd *aj.* wide.
wīde, *av.* widely, far and wide.
wīdewe, *sf.* widow.
ge-wieldan, *uv.* overpower, conquer [*wealdan*].
wierpe, *aj. w. gen.* worthy [*weorþ*].
wīf, *sn.* woman; wife.
wīf-healf, *sf.* female side.
wīf-mann, *sm.* woman.
wiht, *sf.* wight, creature, thing.
Wiht, *sf.* Isle of Wight [*Vectis*].
Wiht-ware, *pl.* Wight-dwellers.
wilde, *aj.* wild.
wildēor, *sn.* wild beast.
willa, *sm.* will.

willan, *swv.* will, wish ; *of repetition*, be used to.
ġe-wilnian, *wv. w. gen.* desire.
 win, *sn.* wine.
 wind, *sm.* wind.
 windan, *sv. 3.* wind.
 win-geard, *sm.* vineyard.
 winnan, *sv. 3.* fight.
ġe-winnan, *sv. 3.* win, gain.
 winter, (*pl.* winter), *sm.* winter ;
in reckoning = year.
 winter-setl, *sn.* winter-quarters.
 wis, *aj.* wise.
 wīs-dōm, *sm.* wisdom.
 wise, *sf.* (wise), way.
ġe-wiss, *aj.* certain.
ġe-wissian, *wv.* guide, direct.
ġe-wissung, *sf.* guidance, direction.
 wiste, *see* witan.
 wit, *see* ic.
 wita, *sm.* councillor, sage.
 witan, *swv.* know.
ġe-witan, *sv. 6.* depart.
 wīte, *sn.* punishment ; torment.
 witega, *sm.* prophet.
 witod-lice, *av.* truly, indeed, and
 [witan].
ġe-witt, *sn.* wits, intelligence, under-
 standing [witan].
 wip, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* towards ;
 along—wip weġ, by the road ;
 ~hostility, against—fuhton wip
 Brettas, fought with the Britons ;
 association, sharing, &c., with ;
 defence, against ; exchange, price,
 for—wip þām þe, in consideration
 of, provided that.
 wip-meten-nes, *sf.* comparison.
 wip-sacan, *sv. 2, w. dat.* deny.
 wip-standan, *sv. 2, w. dat.* with-
 stand, resist.
 wite, *sm.* beauty.
 wōd, *aj.* mad.
 wōd-lice, *av.* madly.
 wolde, *see* willan.
 wōp, *sm.* weeping [wēpan].

word, *sn.* word sentence ; subject
 . of talk, question, answer, report.
ġeworden, *see* weorpan.
 worhte, *see* wyrčan.
 woruld, *sf.* world.
 woruld-þing, *sn.* worldly thing.
 wrecan, *sv. 5.* avenge.
 wrēgan, *wv.* accuse.
ġe-writ, *sn.* writing [writan].
 writan, *sv. 6.* write.
 wudu, *sm.* wood.
 wuldor, *sn.* glory.
 wuldrian, *wv.* glorify, extol.
 wulf, *sm.* wolf.
ġe-wuna, *sm.* habit, custom
 [wunian].
 wund, *sf.* wound.
 wundor, *sn.* wonder ; miracle.
 wundor-lic, *aj.* wonderful, won-
 drous.
 wundor-lice, *av.* wonderfully,
 wondrously.
 wundrian, *wv. w. gen.* wonder.
ġe-wunelic, *aj.* customary.
 wunian, *wv.* dwell, stay, continue
 [ġewuna].
 wunung, *sf.* dwelling.
ġe-wunnen, *see* ġe-winnan.
 wyrčan, *wv.* work, make ; build ;
 do, perform [weorc].
 wyrhta, *sm.* worker.
 wyrt, *sf.* herb, spice ; crop.
 wyrt-bræþ, *sm.* spice-fragrance,
 fragrant spice.
 wyrtruma, *sm.* root.
 wȳsēan, *wv.* wish.

Y.

Yfel, *aj.* evil, bad.
 yfel, *sn.* evil.
 ymbe, *prp. w. acc.* around ; *of time*,
 about, at.
 ymb-scrȳdan, *wv.* clothe, array.
 ymb-ūtan, *av.* round about.
 ȳterra, *aj. comp.* outer ; *superl.*
 ȳtemest, outermost, last [ūt].

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